

TOEFL®

منتدى إقرأ الثقافي

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PBT - CBT - iBT

اختبار التوفل

بالورقة والقلم - بالحاسب الآلي - بالإنترنت

مع تدريبات مكثفة وإجاباتها

- قطع للقراءة مع الأسئلة والإجابات النموذجية.
- كل ما تريد أن تعرفه عن الأنواع الثلاثة للاختبار وكيفية التقدم إليه.
- أكثر من 1000 كلمة من الكلمات الأكثر استخداماً في اختبارات التوفل.
- تدرب على أسئلة القراءة وقواعد اللغة واكتسب المزيد من الحصيلة اللغوية.

By
Akram A. Mo'men



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اختبار التوفل بالورقة والقلم بالحاسب الآلى - بالانترنت
مع تدريبات مكثفة واجاباتها = iBT - CBT - TOEFL PBT

Akram A Mo'men.

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مُقَدِّمَةٌ

يشغل اختبار التوفل أذهان كثير من الناس، فهذا يريد السفر للعمل أو الدراسة أو للسياحة أو العلاج وذلك يريد الهجرة إلى دولة تتحدث بالإنجليزية. وهاجس إجادة اللغة الأجنبية هو الهم الأول لكل هؤلاء، وغالباً ما تكون الإنجليزية هي تلك اللغة التي يسعون إليها حيث أصبحت اللغة العالمية الأولى الصالحة للاستعمال في أغلب بلدان العالم.

كما يعد اختبار التوفل أيضاً مفتاحاً للدراسة في أكثر من 5000 جامعة ومعهد على مستوى العالم. ومن هنا جاءت أهمية هذا الاختبار الدولي بالنسبة لكثير من الناس، فغالب من يريد اقتحام هذا الاختبار والتفوق فيه هم من الدارسين والطلاب المقبلين على السفر إلى دول تتحدث بالإنجليزية أو تشترط إجادتها فيمن يفد إليها من طلاب.

ولقد لاحظت أن الاختبار يأتي في صور ثلاث وهي الاختبار بالورقة والقلم (وتشير الدلائل أنه في طريقه للتوقف) والاختبار باستخدام الحاسب الآلي، ثم الاختبار باستخدام الإنترنت. وقد تناولت كل نوع من أنواع الطرق الثلاثة بالشرح والتوضيح في الفصل الأول من هذا الكتاب، كما خصصت بقية فصول الكتاب لثلاثة عناصر هامة من عناصر الاختبار وهي القراءة مع الفهم وقواعد اللغة وتراكيبها، وأخيراً المفردات الأكثر استخداماً وشيوعاً في اختبارات التوفل.

والله الموفق ،،

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CHAPTER 1

ABOUT THE TOEFL

PBT - CBT – iBT

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The TOEFL family consists of the TOEFL Paper-based test (TOEFL PBT), TOEFL Computer-based test (TOEFL CBT), and TOEFL internet-based test (TOEFL iBT).

تتقسم مجموعة اختبارات التوفل إلى ثلاثة أقسام شهيرة وهي: اختبار التوفل باستخدام الورقة والقلم، واختبار التوفل باستخدام الحاسب الآلي واختبار التوفل باستخدام الإنترنت.

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وسوف نشرح للقارئ فيما يلي الفروق بين الأنواع الثلاثة لاختبار التوفل ونوضح أهمية كل منهم، حتى يستطيع القارئ أن يحدد النوع الذي يناسبه ويتقدم إليه في الوقت المناسب، وبعد التدريب الكافي. ونبدأ بالتعليق على الاختبار بصفة عامة:

TOEFL :

The Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) assesses the English proficiency of people who speak English as a non-native language. The test was developed for international students who plan to study at colleges and universities in the United States and Canada. Many educational institutions outside the USA and Canada that use English may also use TOEFL scores. In addition, some government agencies, professional agencies, and scholarship programs may be interested in TOEFL scores.

يقيم اختبار التوفل قدرات من يستخدمون الإنجليزية كلغة أجنبية، وليسوا من متحدثيها الأصليين. والاختبار مُعد للطلبة -من كل أنحاء العالم- الذين يرغبون في الدراسة في كليات وجامعات بالولايات المتحدة وكندا. وهناك العديد من الهيئات

التعليمية خارج الولايات المتحدة وكندا تستخدم اختبار التوفل. كما أن بعض الهيئات الحكومية والهيئات المتخصصة وبرامج الزمالة قد تعتمد على هذا الاختبار أيضاً.

There are three sections on the TOEFL: Listening Comprehension, Structure and Written Expression, and Reading Comprehension. You will also have to take the Test of Written English (TWE).

هناك ثلاثة أقسام في اختبار التوفل وهي تشمل: الاستماع والبناء والتراكيب والتعبيرات والقراءة مع الفهم. وسيطلب من الطالب أيضاً أن يجتاز اختبار الكتابة باللغة الإنجليزية. وهذه الأقسام هي :

Listening Comprehension

Time: 30-40 minutes

Format: 50 questions based on taped conversations

Topics Tested: Understanding spoken English

الاستماع مع الفهم:

الوقت المحدد : 30-40 دقيقة

شكل الاختبار : 50 سؤال قائمة على محادثات مسجلة

موضوع الاختبار : فهم اللغة الإنجليزية عند الاستماع إليها

This section measures ability to understand English as it is spoken in North America. You will listen to taped conversations and talks and answer questions that test how well you understood what you heard. The section consists of three parts. In part A, you will hear 30 short conversations and answer a question about each one. In part B, you will hear 3 or 4 longer conversations and answer a few questions about each one. In part C, you will listen to 3 or 4 talks or lectures of about one minute each. Then, answer several questions about each one.

وهذا القسم من الاختبار يقيس قدرات الطالب على فهم اللغة الإنجليزية كما يُتحدث بها في شمال أمريكا. سوف تستمع إلى محادثات مسجلة وتجبب على أسئلة تقيس مدى قدرتك على فهم ما سمعت. وهذا القسم يشمل ثلاثة أجزاء. في الجزء (أ) ستستمع إلى 30 محادثة قصيرة ثم تجيب على سؤال واحد عن كل محادثة. وفي الجزء (ب) ستستمع إلى 3-4 محادثات أطول ثم تجيب على عدة أسئلة قليلة عن كل منها. وفي الجزء (ج) سوف تستمع إلى 3-4 أحاديث ومحاضرات مدة كل منها حوالي دقيقة واحدة، ثم تجيب على عدة أسئلة عن كل منها.

Structure and Written Expression

Time: 25 minutes

Format: 40 questions

Topics Tested: Complete sentences - Identify errors

بناء الجملة وتعبيرات الكتابة :

الوقت المحدد : 25 دقيقة

شكل الاختبار : 40 سؤال

موضوع الاختبار: تكملة الجمل والقدرة على تحديد الأخطاء في جمل أخرى

This section measures your ability to recognize correct grammar in standard written English. The first 15 questions are sentence completion. You will see a sentence with a blank space. You will need to choose which of the 4 answer choices best complete the sentence. The next 25 questions are error identification. Each sentence will contain four underlined words or phrases. You must choose the one that is incorrect.

هذا القسم يقيس قدراتك على تمييز قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية الصحيحة. حيث في أول 15 سؤال يطلب منك إكمال الجمل. حيث سترى جملة بها فراغ، وتحتاج إلى أن تختار التكملة الصحيحة لهذه الجملة من بين أربعة احتمالات مطروحة عليك بعد الجملة مباشرة. وفي الأسئلة الخمس والعشرون التالية يطلب منك أن تحدد موضع الخطأ. فكل جملة تحتوي على أربعة كلمات أو عبارات تحتها خط، وعليك أن تختار الكلمة أو التعبير الغير صحيح من بينها.

Reading Comprehension

Time: 55 minutes

Format: 50 questions based on 5 or 6 passages

Topics Tested: Understanding what you read

القراءة مع الفهم :

الوقت المحدد : 55 دقيقة

شكل الاختبار : 50 سؤال حول 5-6 قطع للقراءة

موضوع الاختبار : فهم اللغة الإنجليزية عند قراءتها

This section measures your ability to read and understand short passages. The readings are similar in topic and style to those North American college and university students encounter in their courses. This section contains reading passages and questions about the passages. You will be asked about what you

read and the meanings of the words as they are used in the passages.

وهذا القسم يقيس قدرتك على القراءة باللغة الإنجليزية مع الفهم. والموضوعات التي تقرأها في هذا القسم مشابهة لما يقرأه طلاب الجامعات والكليات الأمريكية أثناء دراستهم. وهو يحتوي على قطع للقراءة ثم أسئلة عن تلك القطع. تكون الأسئلة عما قرأته وعن معاني الكلمات المستخدمة في القطع.

Test of Written English

Time: 30 minutes

Format: Write an essay based on a given topic

Topics Tested: Ability to write in English

اختبار الكتابة باللغة الإنجليزية:

الوقت المحدد : 30 دقيقة

شكل الاختبار : كتابة مقال عن موضوع حدده لك السؤال

موضوع الاختبار: القدرة على الكتابة باللغة الإنجليزية

This section measures your ability to write a clear, coherent essay in English on an assigned topic. The essay will be scored based on grammar and writing style, as well as your ideas and your ability to support those ideas with examples.

هذا القسم من اختبار التوفل يقيس قدرتك على كتابة مقال بالإنجليزية بطريقة واضحة وبليغة في الموضوع المحدد لك. ويتم تقييم المقال طبقاً لقواعد اللغة وأسلوب الكتابة والأفكار الواردة فيه وقدرتك على دعم تلك الأفكار بأمثلة تؤيدها.

Your Score :

The total number of correct answers you get on test is known as your raw score. There is no penalty for wrong answers. Your raw score is then converted to a scaled score. You will receive a scaled score for each section of the test. These scores will range from 31-68. The total score on the paper-based TOEFL will range from 310 to 677.

درجتك :

يعرف مجموع عدد الإجابات الصحيحة في اختبار التوفل باسم "الدرجة الإجمالية" ولا يوجد خصم في مقابل الإجابات الخاطئة، ثم يتم تحويل درجتك إلى درجة بالقياس، أي أنك ستعرف درجة محددة لكل قسم من أقسام الاختبار وهي تكون ما بين 31-68. وإجمالي الدرجات في اختبار التوفل بالورقة والقلم يتراوح ما بين 310-677 درجة.

Your TWE score is reported separately and is not part of your total TOEFL score. Your essay will be reported on a scale of 1-6. وستعرف درجتك عن كتابة المقال منفصلة عن بقية درجات الاختبار، وستأخذ درجة عن مقالك تتراوح ما بين 1-6.

There is no "passing" or "failing" score on the TOEFL. The test only measures your English language proficiency. Individual colleges and universities set their own TOEFL score standards for admission. Scores can range from a low of 450 to a high of 630 or more. A score of 677 is considered perfect.

ولا يوجد في اختبار التوفل ناجح وراسب، إنه مجرد اختبار لقياس قدراتك في اللغة الإنجليزية. وتحدد الكليات والمعاهد متطلباتها الخاصة بالقبول من حيث الحصول على درجة محددة في اختبار التوفل، وغالباً ما تتراوح تلك المتطلبات ما بين 450-630 درجة ويعتبر من يحصل على 677 درجة حاصل على الدرجة النهائية.

How long are TOEFL scores valid?

ETS keeps TOEFL scores on file for two years, although university admissions officers may require or prefer a recent exam taken within the last six months to a year. After two years, you won't be able to order official score reports for a test from ETS.

ما هي الفترة التي تظل فيها نتيجة اختبار التوفل صالحة ؟ تحتفظ هيئة خدمات الاختبارات التعليمية (ETS) بنتيجة اختبار التوفل لمدة عامين، على الرغم من المسؤولين عن الجامعات يفضلون من اجتاز الاختبار حديثاً، أي في فترة تتراوح ما بين ستة أشهر إلى سنة. وبعد مرور سنتين لن يكون بوسعك أن تطلب بيان بدرجاتك من هيئة (ETS).

Test Registration

To register to take the TOEFL, you need to fill out the form in the Information Bulletin. Copies of the bulletin are available at many United States educational commissions, United State Information Service (USIS) offices and libraries.

التسجيل في الاختبار :

لكي تسجل اسمك في المتقدمين إلى اختبار التوفل، عليك أن تملأ استمارة المعلومات المطلوبة عنك. وهي موجودة في كثير من البعثات التعليمية ومكاتب خدمة معلومات الولايات المتحدة والمكاتب العامة.

You will be charged a fee of \$110 USD to take the test. Check the bulletin or contact ETS for more information. If you cannot get a copy of the Information Bulletin locally, you can order a copy online at www.toefl.org.

وسيتطلب منك أن تدفع مبلغ 110 دولار أمريكي كرسوم للتقدم للاختبار، راجع نشرة المعلومات أو اتصل بهيئة (ETS) لمزيد من المعلومات.. وإذا لم تستطيع الحصول على استمارة التقدم في بلدك، فبإمكانك أن تطلب نسخة من خلال موقع الإنترنت التالي:

www.toefl.org.

Test Cancellation and Refund Policy :

You may not change your test date or cancel your registration. A partial refund of US\$65 is available if you don't take the test and do not wish to register for another test. You should complete the "TOEFL Refund Request Form" on page 36 of the bulletin and mail it with the unused admission ticket to ETS. Your Refund Request Form must be received at ETS within 60 days after your canceled test date.

إلغاء الاختبار واستعادة الرسوم :

لا يمكنك أن تغير تاريخ اختبارك أو أن تلغي التسجيل. ويمكنك استرجاع جزء من المبلغ المدفوع وهو 65 دولار أمريكي إذا لم تتوجه لأداء الاختبار، ولا ترغب في التسجيل في الاختبار مرة أخرى. وعليك أن تملأ استمارة "استعادة رسوم اختبار التوفل" الموجودة في صفحة 36 من النشرة وأن ترسلها بالبريد مع بطاقة الدخول إلى الاختبار الصادرة عن هيئة (ETS). ويجب أن ترسل طلب استعادة أموالك إلى هيئة (ETS) قبل مرور 60 يوماً بعد تاريخ الاختبار الملغي.

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DESCRIPTION OF TOEFL PBT, CBT, and iBT

وصف لأنواع الاختبار الثلاثة

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سنتناول الأنواع الثلاثة من اختبار التوفل من الأقدم إلى الأحدث :
وصف لاختبار التوفل :

بالورقة والقلم – باستخدام الحاسب الآلي – باستخدام الإنترنت

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Paper Based TOEFL (PBT)

Test takers are given a test book and a paper answer sheet to record their responses. PBT has 3 sections and a writing part:

Listening Comprehension Structure and Written Expression

Reading Comprehension Test of Written English

اختبار التوفل باستخدام الورقة والقلم :

يتسلم الطلاب المتقدمين للاختبار دفتر للأسئلة وورقة للإجابات يسجلون عليها إجاباتهم ويتكون اختبار التوفل بالورقة والقلم من ثلاثة أقسام بالإضافة إلى قسم الكتابة. وهذه الأقسام هي :

قسم الاستماع – قسم البناء اللغوي والتعبيرات – قسم القراءة – قسم الكتابة

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Computer Based TOEFL (CBT)

Test takers can take it in institutions or testing centers operated.

CBT has 4 sections:

Listening Comprehension Structure and Written Expression

Reading Comprehension Test of Written English

اختبار التوفل باستخدام الحاسب الآلي :

يستطيع المتقدمين لاختبار أن يطلبوا الاختبار عن طريق استخدام الحاسب الآلي وذلك من مراكز الاختبار التي سيتوجهون إليها، واختبار التوفل باستخدام الحاسب الآلي مكون من أربعة أقسام وهي :

قسم الاستماع – قسم البناء اللغوي والتعبيرات – قسم القراءة – قسم الكتابة

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Internet Based TOEFL (iBT): (Next Generation TOEFL)

The TOEFL Internet-based test (TOEFL iBT) tests all four language skills that are important for effective communication:

speaking, listening, reading, and writing. The test helps students demonstrate that they have the English skills needed for success.

اختبار التوفل باستخدام الإنترنت : (التوفل للجيل القادم)

يقيس اختبار توفل باستخدام الإنترنت مهارات اللغة الأربعة الضرورية للتعامل الفعال وهي: التحدث والاستماع والقراءة والكتابة. ويساعد الاختبار الطلاب على إظهار قدراتهم في اللغة الإنجليزية التي تمكنهم من النجاح.

TOEFL iBT also emphasizes integrated skills and provides better information to institutions about students' ability to communicate in an academic setting and their readiness for academic coursework.

ويركز اختبار التوفل باستخدام الإنترنت أيضاً على إمداد مراكز الاختبار بمعلومات عن قدرة الطالب على التعامل مع الحياة الأكاديمية ومدى استعدادهم للعمل الأكاديمي.

Online registration and online score reporting make it easier for students to register for TOEFL iBT and receive their test scores.

كما أن التسجيل للاختبار عبر الإنترنت وتلقي النتائج من خلالها أيضاً جعله سهلاً بالنسبة للطلاب المتقدمين لاختبار التوفل باستخدام الإنترنت.

ومن خلال الشرح السابق يتضح للقارئ أن النوع الأخير من اختبارات التوفل وهو اختبار التوفل باستخدام الإنترنت TOEFL iBT يضيف قسماً إلى ما هو موجود في النوعين الآخرين وهو قسم التحدث حيث تترك للطالب فرصة يسجل فيها على الحاسب حديثه عن موضوع يطلب منه.

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FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT THE TOEFL

أسئلة شائعة حول اختبار التوفل

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Q: Can I take the TOEFL more than once?

A: Yes. Previous scores will be reported, but most schools consider only the most recent score. Many students take TOEFL more than once.

- هل يمكنني أن أقدم لاختبار التوفل أكثر من مرة ؟
- نعم ، وسيتم الاحتفاظ لك بالدرجة القديمة وتزويدك بها متى طلبت، لكن غالب المعاهد تعترف بأخر درجة حصلت عليها فقط.

Q. Who accepts TOEFL scores?

A. More than 5,000 colleges, universities, and licensing agencies in 90 countries accept TOEFL scores.

- من يقبل بنتائج اختبار التوفل ؟
- هناك أكثر من 5000 (خمسة آلاف) كلية وجامعة وهيئة ترخيص في 90 دولة، جميعها تعتمد نتائج اختبارات التوفل.

Q: What materials may I bring to the TOEFL test hall ?

A: Bring your admission ticket or official authorization, and your official identification document with you. Also bring three or four medium-soft (Number 2 or HB) black lead pencils, a good clean eraser, and a watch (but alarms are not permitted).

- ماذا يمكنني أن آخذ معي إلى صالة اختبار التوفل ؟
- احضر معك تذكرة الدخول أو التصريح الرسمي وما يثبت شخصيتك. احضر معك أيضاً ثلاثة إلى أربعة أقلام رصاص أسود ويفضل أن تكون أحد النوعين (Number 2 or HB) وممحاة جيدة ونظيفة، وساعة يد (لا يسمح بإحضار منبه).

Q: What materials may I not bring ?

A: You may not bring any paper, food, calculators, dictionaries (or any other books), tape recorders, or cameras.

- ما هي الأشياء الممنوع علي إحضارها ؟

- من غير المسموح أن تحضر أوراق أو طعام أو آلات حاسبة أو معاجم (أو أي كتب أخرى) أو أجهزة تسجيل أو كاميرات.

Q: If necessary, May I cancel my score?

A: Yes. You may cancel your score on the day of the test by completing the score cancellation section of your TOEFL answer sheet.

- هل من الممكن أن ألغي نتيجة اختباري ؟
- نعم. يمكنك أن تلغي نتيجة اختبارك في نفس يوم الاختبار (إن لم تكن راضياً عن أدائك بالطبع) وذلك بملء الجزء الخاص بإلغاء نتيجة الاختبار والموجود في ورقة الإجابة.

Q: Should I guess on the TOEFL ?

A: Yes. There is no penalty on TOEFL for incorrect answers, so **do not leave any spaces blank on your answer sheet.** Of course, it is best to eliminate the answers that you are sure are not correct, and then choose among the remaining answers. Some educators suggest that if you have many spaces blank when time is almost upon a section, you may slightly improve your score by choosing one letter and filling in all the spaces with that answer rather than randomly choosing answers.

- هل لي أن أخمن الإجابات في اختبار التوفل ؟
- نعم، لا توجد عقوبة في اختبار التوفل على الإجابات الخاطئة، لذلك لا تترك أي إجابة خالية في ورقة الإجابات. ولكن التخمين له أساس وهو: تجنب الإجابات التي تجزم بأنها خاطئة ثم اختر ما تظن أنه الإجابة الصحيحة من بين ما تبقى من احتمالات. ويرى بعض المعلمين إنه، إذا كانت لديك الكثير من الفراغات المتروكة دون إجابة وقارب وقت قسم معين من الاختبار على الانتهاء، فيمكنك أن تحسن درجتك قليلاً بالثبات على نفس الخيار في كل ما تبقى من أسئلة لم تجب عنها (وإن كنت أنا شخصياً لا أؤيد تلك الطريقة).

Q: How should I prepare for the TOEFL ?

A: You should complete all the exercises in this book and other books. Also, be sure that you know the directions for each section and know the format of the test. Be sure to consult the TOEFL bulletin in case of changes in format.

- كيف أستعد لاختبار التوفل ؟
- يجب أن تجيب على كل التمارين الواردة في هذا الكتاب وغيره من كتب الإعداد. تأكد أيضاً من أنك تعرف التوجيهات الخاصة بكل قسم من أقسام الاختبار وتعرف طريقة الاختبار. راجع نشرة التوفل (على الإنترنت) فقد تحدث تغيرات في شكل الاختبار.

Q: When is the TOEFL administered?

A: The TOEFL is administered every month in some areas. Consult the TOEFL bulletin for the administration dates of areas near you.

- متى يعقد اختبار التوفل ؟
- يعقد اختبار التوفل كل شهر في بعض المناطق. راجع نشرة التوفل لتعرف مواعيد الاختبار في المناطق القريبة منك

Q: Is walk-in registration provided?

A: No. You must register in advance.

- هل يتم التسجيل بمجرد الذهاب لحضور الاختبار مباشرة ؟
- لا ، لابد من التسجيل مقدماً.

Q: May I change the date of the exam after I received my confirmation ticket ?

A: Changes in test dates are not allowed. If you decide to take the test on a day other than the one that you originally applied for, you must submit a new application with the total fees. You may then request a partial refund for the original amount within sixty days of the original test date.

- هل لي أن أغير موعد الاختبار بعد أن أكون قد تسلمت تذكرة التأكيد ؟
- لا يسمح بتغيير موعد الاختبار. فإذا قررت دخول الاختبار في موعد غير الموعد الذي تقدمت إليه، عليك أن تقدم طلب جديد مع دفع رسوم كاملة. ويمكنك في تلك الحالة أن تطلب استعادة جزء مما دفعت كرسوم تسجيل للموعد الأول وذلك خلال 60 يوماً من موعد الاختبار الأول.

Q: Can I change the test center once my application has been confirmed ?

A: Test center changes are no longer permitted. If you cannot attend the test center you are scheduled for on the date of your test, you may go to another center on that date. If

space and test materials are available, you may be permitted to take the test.

- هل يمكنني تغيير مكان الاختبار بعد تأكيد موعده ؟
- لا يسمح بذلك. إذا لم تستطع الحضور إلى مركز الاختبار المحدد لك في الموعد المحدد، يمكنك الذهاب إلى مركز آخر في نفس الموعد. فإذا توفر لك مكان ومواد للاختبار، فقد يسمح لك بدخول الاختبار.

Q: If I finish a section before time, can I go to another section?

A: No. During the time allotted for a given section, you must work only on questions in that section. If you are found working on another section, your score may be cancelled.

- إذا انتهيت من قسم من أقسام الاختبار قبل انقضاء الوقت المحدد له، فهل لي أن أنتقل إلى القسم التالي ؟
- لا، أثناء الوقت المخصص لقسم معين من الاختبار، يمكنك الإجابة فقط على الأسئلة الموجودة في ذلك القسم. فإذا تمكن الملاحظين من ضبطك وأنت تجيب على أسئلة قسم آخر يتم إلغاء اختبارك.

Q: What should I do if I misplace answers on my answer sheet?

A: To avoid this problem, you should check your answer sheet every ten questions to be sure that if you have skipped a question in the test booklet, you have also skipped it on the answer sheet. If you find that you have misplaced a number of answers, don't erase them. Simply, raise your hand and ask for another answer sheet to finish the test beginning in the place that you realized the mistake. After the examination, a proctor will assist you in correcting your answer sheet.

- ماذا أفعل لو وضعت إجابات في غير موضعها على ورقة الإجابة ؟
- لتجنب تلك المشكلة عليك يجب أن تراجع ورقة الإجابة كل 10 أسئلة حتى تتأكد من أنك لم تترك سؤالاً بالخطأ أثناء تسجيل إجاباتك. فإذا اكتشفت أنك قد وضعت عدة إجابات في غير موضعها الصحيح لا تمحها. ببساطة شديدة، ارفع يدك واطلب ورقة إجابة جديدة تكمل فيها إجاباتك من النقطة التي اكتشفت عندها الخطأ. وبعد الاختبار سيساعدك مراقب على تصحيح أوضاع الإجابات السابقة في ورقة الإجابة الجديدة.

About TOEFL iBT

حول اختبار التوفل باستخدام الإنترنت

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Why use Internet-based testing (iBT) ?

Internet-based testing makes it possible to capture and score test-taker speech in the most efficient, standardized, and objective manner. Internet-based testing will also make it possible to greatly increase the number of test centers, which is good for test takers.

ما العائد من وراء اختبار التوفل باستخدام الإنترنت ؟
يمكن اختبار التوفل باستخدام الإنترنت من تسجيل حديث الشخص المُختبر باللغة الإنجليزية وتقييمه بكفاءة عالية وبطريقة موضوعية خاضعة للمقاييس. إن اختبار توفل باستخدام الإنترنت يمكن أيضاً من زيادة عدد مراكز الاختبار بدرجة ملحوظة وهذا مفيد لمن يتقدمون للاختبار.

What is this new test (TOEFL iBT) like ?

The test includes four sections and takes about four hours to complete.

كيف يكون ذلك الاختبار الجديد (اختبار التوفل باستخدام الإنترنت) ؟
الاختبار يتضمن أربعة أقسام ويستغرق حوالي أربع ساعات.

What's different about the new test ?

The TOEFL iBT has a new Speaking section, which includes independent and integrated tasks.

ما هو الجديد في ذلك الاختبار ؟
اختبار التوفل باستخدام الإنترنت يحتوي على قسم جديد للتحدث، وهو يتضمن مهام محددة ومتكاملة.

There is no longer a Structure section. Grammar is tested on questions and tasks in each section.

ولا يوجد قسم القواعد، حيث يتم اختبار قواعد اللغة من خلال الأسئلة الموجودة في الأقسام الأخرى.

Lectures and conversations in the Listening section are longer, but note-taking is allowed. In fact, note-taking is allowed throughout the entire test.

تكون الأحاديث والمحادثات الموجودة في قسم الاستماع أطول، ويسمح بتسجيل الملاحظات. وفي الحقيقة فإن تسجيل الملاحظات مسموح به طوال فترة الاختبار بالكامل.

The speech in the listening material sounds more natural, and one lecture may use a British or Australian accent. Also, there are new questions that measure understanding of a speaker's attitude, degree of certainty, and purpose.

كما أن الحديث في قسم الاستماع يبدو طبيعياً عما قبل، وقد يكون أحد الأحاديث باللكنة البريطانية أو الأسترالية. كما أن هناك أسئلة جديدة لقياس فهم اتجاهات المتحدث ومدى التيقن والغرض من الحديث.

The Reading section has new questions that ask test takers to categorize information and fill in a chart or complete a summary.

توجد أسئلة جديدة في قسم القراءة، وهي تطلب من الشخص المُختبر أن يصنف المعلومات ويملأ جدول أو يكمل ملخص.

Will it be possible to take just a specific section of the test?

No, the entire test must be taken to receive a score.

هل من الممكن التقدم لجزء محدد فقط من الاختبار ؟

لا، لابد من إتمام الاختبار بالكامل من أجل الحصول على درجة.

When will TOEFL iBT be available ?

TOEFL iBT has been introduced in the United States, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, and Puerto Rico. The second phase of the roll-out began on March 25, 2006 when test centers in selected cities in the Americas, Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa will offer TOEFL iBT for the first time.

متى يكون اختبار التوفل باستخدام الإنترنت متاحاً ؟

تم البدء في استخدام اختبار التوفل باستخدام الانترنت في الولايات المتحدة وكندا وفرنسا وألمانيا وإيطاليا وبورتوريكو. وفي المرحلة الثانية التي بدأت يوم 25 مارس 2006م بدأ تطبيق اختبار التوفل باستخدام الإنترنت في مدن مختارة في الأمريكتين وأوروبا والشرق الأوسط وشمال أفريقيا.

The new iBT TOEFL tests all four language skills via internet in test centers around the world. In the TOEFL iBT you can find some tasks that require test takers to combine more than one skill. Especially, a speaking section will be included. The response will be digitally recorded and transmitted to ETS's

Online Scoring Network where human raters evaluate them. The score is available online in 15 business days after the actual test date.

واختبار التوفل الجديد (باستخدام الإنترنت) يقيس كل المهارات الأربعة للغة من خلال الإنترنت عبر مراكز الاختبار حول العالم. وفي اختبار التوفل باستخدام الإنترنت توجد بعض المهام التي تتطلب من الطالب استخدام أكثر من مهارة في نفس الوقت. وخاصة أن هناك قسم للتحدث، حيث يتم تسجيل ما يقوله الطالب ويرسل التسجيل إلى مركز التقييم في هيئة (ETS) عبر الشبكة حيث يقوم بتقييمه بعض الأشخاص (وليست آلة). ويمكن الحصول على الدرجات التي سجلت لك بعد خمسة عشر يوم عمل تالية لتاريخ الاختبار.

ملاحظات :

- 1- في الفقرة الأخيرة وردت عبارة "خمسـة عشر يوم عمل" ومعناها أن أيام الإجازات لا تحسب.
- 2- لا بد لمن يتقدم لاختبار التوفل سواء باستخدام الحاسب الآلي أو باستخدام الإنترنت أن يكون له قدرات جيدة في استخدام الحاسب الآلي والتعامل مع الإنترنت، رغم أن المشرفين في صالات الاختبار سيشرحون له ذلك للتأكد من حسن التعامل، إلا أن الاستعداد المسبق أفضل.

What is happening to the current TOEFL tests?

The computer- and paper-based (CBT, PBT) versions of the TOEFL test will be given at a particular location until the Internet-based version is implemented.

وماذا سيحدث بالنسبة لأنواع الحالية من اختبار التوفل ؟

إن اختبارات التوفل باستخدام الورقة والقلم وباستخدام الحاسب الآلي سوف تستمر في بعض مواقع الاختبار إلى أن يتم الانتهاء من تنفيذ نسخة الاختبار عبر الإنترنت.

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HINTS ABOUT THE TOEFL

نصائح عن اختبار التوفل

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من الأفضل أن تقرأ الملاحظات التالية عن اختبار التوفل وقبل أن تحدد موعد الاختبار، وذلك حتى يكون كل شيء مألوفاً لك قبل أن تخوض التجربة.

1. **Be familiar with the test.** تعود على الاختبار قبل الدخول إليه.

The Listening Comprehension section will be the first section you will be required to take. It has a total of 50 questions, and all the questions are oral and played to you from a tape recorder. The multiple-choice answers are all typed on the test paper. You must choose the best answer to each spoken question. The test administrator will give you 35 minutes to complete the section, so you will have to learn to be quick.

أول ما تواجهه في اختبار التوفل هو الجزء الخاص بالاستماع، وهو قسم يشمل 50 سؤال وكل الأسئلة سماعية تستمع إليها من خلال شريط كاسيت مسجل. وكل الأسئلة مطبوعة على ورقة الاختبار. عليك أن تختار أفضل إجابة مناسبة لكل سؤال. وسوف يمنحك المشرف على الاختبار 35 دقيقة للانتهاء من الإجابة على كل الأسئلة. لذا فعليك أن تتدرب على سرعة الأداء.

2-There are three parts in the listening comprehension test :

توجد ثلاثة أجزاء في اختبار الاستماع وهي :

A. Dialogues (25 questions): You will hear an informal conversation between a man and a woman. Usually each person speaks only once. A third voice (man or woman) then asks a question about their conversation. You must select the written statement which answers the question.

أ- محادثات قصيرة (25 سؤال) : سوف تستمع إلى محادثات ودية (غير رسمية) بين رجل وامرأة. وعادة يتكلم كل منهما مرة واحدة، ثم تستمع إلى شخص ثالث (صوت رجل أو امرأة) يوجه لك سؤالاً واحداً عن تلك المحادثة، وعليك اختيار الإجابة المناسبة للسؤال مما لديك من خيارات في ورقة الاختبار.

B. Extended Conversations (15 questions): You will hear two people having a conversation. A third voice then asks four or five questions about the mini-talk. You must select the written statement which answers the question.

محادثات مطولة (15 سؤال) : سوف تسمع إلى شخصين يتحدثان. ثم تسمع صوت ثالث بعد ذلك يسألك 4-5 أسئلة عن تلك المحادثة القصيرة. وعليك اختيار الإجابة المناسبة للسؤال مما لديك من خيارات في ورقة الاختبار.

C. Short Talks (10 questions): You will hear one person talking. A second voice will then ask four or five questions about the talk. You must select the written statement which answers the question.

أحاديث قصيرة (10 أسئلة) : سوف تسمع شخص واحد يتحدث. ثم تسمع صوت آخر يسألك ما بين 4 إلى 5 أسئلة حول ذلك الحديث. وعليك اختيار الإجابة المناسبة للسؤال مما لديك من خيارات في ورقة الاختبار.

3- Be prepared to infer meaning. كن مستعداً لاستنتاج المعاني.

Some statements or answers go beyond their direct meaning. They require a cultural inference. You will need to know the culture and some terms to select the correct answer. In the example below, you must infer that if coffee cups are presented, people are going to drink coffee, not tea, lemonade or water.

بعض العبارات أو الإجابات تحتاج إلى أن نفكر فيما هو أبعد من المعنى المباشر. وهي تحتاج إلى استنتاج من ثقافتنا العامة. وأنت بحاجة إلى ملاحظة تلك الثقافة ومصطلحاتها قبل أن تختار الإجابة الصحيحة، وفي المثال التالي، إذا علمت أن فنجان القهوة قد أعد على المائدة فإن المشروب القادم هو القهوة بالتأكيد، وليس شاياً أو ليمونا أو غيره من مشروبات، وذلك دون حاجة إلى أن تسمع عبارة "سأشرب قهوة".

Example:

You will hear: Please put a coffee cup on the table.

Correct answer: Coffee will be served.

4- Be prepared to choose answers with partial information.

كن مستعد لاختيار اجابات تحتوي على جزء من المعلومة.

Some answers include only part of the information that the speaker mentions on the tape. Some of the information given in the statement is not present in the answer.

تعود اختيار الإجابة الصحيحة بعد الحصول على جزء من المعلومة، فبعض الإجابات تحتوي على جزء فقط من المعلومة التي ذكرها المتحدث في قسم الاستماع مثلاً. وبعض المعلومات المذكورة في الجملة لا تذكر في الإجابة.

Example:**You will hear:**

Noha sold her uncle's house after his death.

Correct answer:

Noha's uncle died.

5- Be prepared to make mathematical calculations.

كن مستعد للقيام ببعض العمليات الحسابية البسيطة.

The speaker will give you the information, but the correct answer requires some simple calculations.

قد تسمع معلومة، وتحتاج إلى القيام بعملية حسابية بسيطة للوصول إلى الإجابة الصحيحة.

Example:**You will read :**

The cookies are two dollars per pound. I bought three pounds.

Correct answer: I paid \$6.00.

6- Remember that negatives are expressed in many ways in English.

تذكر أن النفي يكون في الإنجليزية بثلاث طرق :

Negatives can be expressed in English by using sentence structure or a conjunction or a vocabulary word or prefix.

يمكن التعبير عن النفي في اللغة الإنجليزية بعدة طرق منها: بناء الجملة - حروف العطف - مقطع بدء.

Examples:

Sentence structure : He can't drive.

Conjunction : He can't do anything, but driving.

Prefix : He is unable to drive.

7- Know the geography of the United States.

تعرف على جغرافية الولايات المتحدة.

لا بد أن يكون لديك فكرة عن جغرافية الولايات المتحدة، أي الولايات في الشمال وأيها في الجنوب، وبماذا تشتهر ولاية ... وما هي منتجاتها المعروفة. ويمكنك أن تكون تلك الفكرة باستخدام مواقع عديدة على الإنترنت تقدم تلك المعلومات.

8- Know the seasons of the year and the months that go with them.

تعرف على مواسم السنة والشهور التي تقابلها.
لا بد أن تعرف مواعيد فصول السنة وأحوال الطقس في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية، فقد تأتيك معلومة في الاختبار تخص ذلك.

Summer: June 21 through September 20 (warm/hot climate)

Fall: September 21 through December 20 (warm/cool climate)

Winter: December 21 through March 20 (cold climate)

Spring: March 21 through June 20 (rainy/moderate climate)

9- Know the typical university schedules in the United States.

تعرف على مواعيد الدراسة التقليدية بالجامعات الأمريكية.

Each university or college decides its own schedules. However, there are some traditional schedules. Here is one:

تعرف على الفصول الجامعية الدراسية التقليدية في الولايات المتحدة. وكل جامعة أو كلية تحدد مواعييدها الخاصة، لكن هناك مواعيد تقليدية معتادة منها:

Fall semester: (14 weeks) September through part of December

Semester break - (4 weeks) the free period at the end of

December and beginning of January when no classes are held

Spring semester: (14 weeks) part of January through part of May

10- Remember the sequence of events referred to in mini-talks.

تذكر ترتيب الأحداث التي يشار إليها في المحادثات القصيرة.

Mini-talks often mention inventions or discoveries. Remember the sequence of events in these talks because questions sometimes ask for this sequence.

تذكر تتابع الأحداث التي تسمعها في المحادثات القصيرة:

قد تذكر في المحادثات القصيرة اختراعات أو اكتشافات. تذكر تتالي الأحداث في تلك المحادثات فقد تحتاجها في الإجابة.

11- Guess the meaning of metaphoric idioms.

خمن معاني التعبيرات المجازية.

Sometimes idioms are really metaphors. They are words that have extended their concrete meaning. If you don't know an idiomatic expression, make a guess based on what you already know about the words.

في بعض الأحيان تكون التعبيرات مجرد "تعبيرات مجازية". فهي كلمات تجاوزت

معناها المادي. فإذا لم تعرف معنى تعبير اصطلاحي، خمن معناه بناء على ما تعرفه عن الكلمات التي يتكون منها.

Examples:

Just stick to your subject. "stick" means don't leave

Tom bugged me. "bugged" means bothered or annoyed

Jack tried to get at the root of the problem. = Jack wanted to understand the cause of the problem.

12- Know something about university life in the United States :

تعلم شيئاً عن الحياة الجامعية في الولايات المتحدة.

It is important to know common campus terms and what they mean. These terms are often used in the listening comprehension test.

من المهم أن تعرف المصطلحات المستخدمة في الحياة الجامعية في الولايات المتحدة ومعانيها. فهذه المصطلحات تستخدم عادة في قسم الاستماع من الاختبار.

13- Know phrasal verbs and their meanings.

تعلم التعبيرات الاصطلاحية ومعانيها.

Phrasal verbs ("come in," "turn on," etc.) are very common on all three parts of the listening comprehension test. Remember that these two or three little words make one meaning. They often do not appear together. Nouns or even clauses can separate them. Try to memorize the most common phrasal verbs so that you will be prepared.

ادرس التعبيرات الاصطلاحية ومعانيها، فهي شائعة جداً في كل أقسام اختبار الاستماع الثلاثة. تذكر أن من الممكن أن تكون هناك كلمتين أو ثلاث كلمات تقدم معنى واحد فقط، وأن تلك الكلمات قد لا تظهر متتالية بالضرورة، فقد تفصل بينها أسماء أو عبارات. حاول استذكار أشهر التعبيرات الاصطلاحية القائمة على الأفعال حتى تكن مستعداً.

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CHAPTER 2

READING COMPREHENSION

القراءة مع الفهم

**** *

Introduction

*** ** *

يتناول هذا الفصل القسم الخاص بالقراءة في اختبار التوفل، ولابد من مراعاة ما يلي قبل البدء في الإجابة على أسئلة هذا القسم من الاختبار :

1- The question may ask you to choose the irrelevant sentence.

1- قد يطلب منك السؤال اختيار العبارة التي ليس لها علاقة بالموضوع.

2- The question may ask you to choose the sentence that restates or explains a part of the paragraph.

2- قد يطلب منك السؤال تحديد الجملة التي تعيد صياغة معلومة مذكورة بالقطعة.

3- The question can be about the relation between something or someone in the passage and a certain topic or issue.

3- قد يكون السؤال عن العلاقة بين شئ أو شخص مذكور في القطعة وبين موضوع أو قضية معينة.

4- You may need to guess, calculate or think about something in order to answer a question.

4- قد تحتاج إلى التخمين أو إجراء عملية حسابية أو التفكير في معلومة حتى تتمكن من الإجابة على سؤال.

5- You must get used to the environment of the exam and try to do the reading comprehension in a short time.

5- عليك أن تتعود على جو الاختبار، وأن تحاول الانتهاء من قراءة القطعة والإجابة عليها في وقت قصير.

6- Be accurate and quick.

6- كن دقيقاً وسريعاً.

7- After answering the following exercises, read the passage several times to practice speed-reading.

7- بعد الإجابة على التدريبات التالية، اقرأ القطعة عدة مرات وذلك للتدريب على القراءة السريعة مع الفهم.

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Preliminary Passages

قطع تمهيدية

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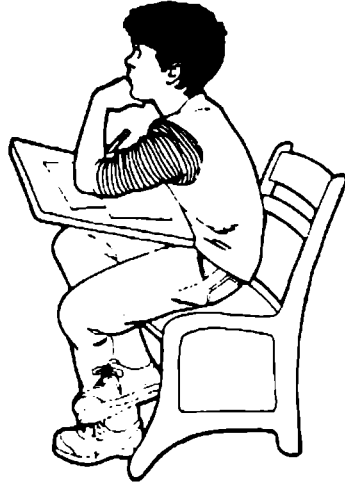
ابدأ أولاً بقراءة القطع التمهيدية التالية كتدريب على القراءة والفهم، وهي قطع سهلة كما سترى، ويليهها مباشرة قائمة بالكلمات التي قد تصعب على بعض الدارسين ولا توجد أسئلة عليها:

1- Studying Abroad الدراسة في الخارج

Studying abroad is useful to many students. Many people travel abroad to study. They get great benefit as they live in a foreign country for several years, get acquainted to different cultures, and study at the same time. But, studying abroad is not always useful.

People travel abroad to study for different reasons. They prefer to do their high studies in an advanced country. There, they have the chance to do good researches, use modern laboratories and read recent papers.

They are also benefited from living in a foreign country. They use to depend on themselves and do house work. They may also get married and begin a new family there. They can also merge



with the new community and know how to treat people there. They may like this new country and live in it for a long time.

When you travel abroad for a study, you meet different people for different nationalities. You get precious knowledge about the customs and traditions of many countries and you can make friends with these people.

Studying abroad is not always useful. You may feel homesickness and go back home before you can finish your study. You may also stop your study without finishing it for any reason. The study may be much more difficult than you expected and you may stay abroad for a longer time. So, you must think it over before traveling to study abroad and be fully prepared for it.

Vocabulary List :

great benefit	فائدة كبيرة	foreign country	بلد أجنبي
get acquainted	يتعرف على	culture	ثقافة
different reasons	أسباب مختلفة	have the chance	تتاح الفرصة
advanced country	دولة متقدمة	research	بحث
laboratories	معامل	recent papers	الأبحاث الحديثة
house work	الأعمال المنزلية	merge	يندمج
new community	المجتمع الجديد	nationalities	جنسيات
precious	قيم – نفيس	knowledge	معرفة
homesickness	الحنين إلى الوطن	fully prepared	مستعد تماماً

*** **

2- Reading القراءة

Reading is always useful to man. We must read in order to add new information to our knowledge everyday. Reading is also a useful hobby. In Egypt we say: "Book is the best friend." Reading does not mean that we must stop depending on other ways of getting knowledge. We can use the PC, the Internet and watch space TV channels, but reading remains the most important means of getting information.

We read to get knowledge about everything. We can read papers, magazines, books and we can even browse the Internet. We may also read in order to know how to do something, why is something happening in our gardens or which is the best way to hang a picture on the wall ?



Reading is also a useful hobby. If you are used to reading everyday and you read about different subjects, you may get a useful knowledge. This knowledge will help you in your everyday life. You may know how to change the oil in your car, how to replace the broken water tap, or how to paint the walls of your room.

“Book is the best friend” is a right wise saying. I believe in this saying and I think that books play an important part in my life. A life without books is meaningless. Books can give us information about a wide variety of subjects.

There are many other means of getting knowledge such as: PCs, CDs, the Internet, and TV. programs. But, this does not mean that we can do without reading. Reading remains one of the most important means of getting knowledge. It is also the cheapest means till now.

We may get great benefits of reading. Every one of us can specify a certain part of his daily activities to reading. This helps us to enrich our brains and experience the useful trials of others.

Vocabulary List :

new information	معلومات جديدة	useful hobby	هواية مفيدة
getting knowledge	الحصول على المعرفة	browse	يتصفح
different subjects	مواد مختلفة	hang	يعلق
everyday life	الحياة اليومية	change the oil	يغير الزيت
water tap	صنبور الماء	paint walls	يدهن الجدران

wise saying	حكمة – قول مأثور	meaningless	بلا معنى
wide variety	تشكيلة متنوعة	cheapest	الأرخص
most important	الأكثر أهمية	specify	يحدد
*** ** *			

3- The Personal Computer الحاسب الآلي الشخصي

Personal computers became very important to all of use in recent years. We use them for whatever work we need. They are also used to store heaps of data and information. We can also use them for amusement and games. We cannot imagine our lives without the personal computer.

We can use the personal computer in whatever work we do. Teachers can use it to prepare their lessons and to display slides to their students. Engineers can use it to design buildings and projects and calculate their costs. Accountants can use the PC to register all money paid by or received in companies and calculate loss or benefits in a few minutes. Students can use the PC to study their lessons and type their papers. Businessmen, workers, manufacturers, doctors, nurses, and media men can also make use of PCs.



Personal computers are used to store information. Hospitals, factories, great companies and organizations can keep heaps of information in their huge mainframes and databases. A PC is a must for any successful business nowadays.



Personal computers can also be used for entertainment. We may play some games for refreshment during breaks. Our children may enjoy playing games on PCs during their leisure. These games can be educational games as well.

So, our children may study their lessons while playing games.

Personal computers are useful for all of us. We can use them for different reasons. We can also make use of them in whatever work we do. We must be keen to teach our children how to use personal computers and make use of them.

Vocabulary List :

heaps	كميات كبيرة	data	بيانات
amusement	متعة – تسلية	imagine	يتخيل
whatever work	أي عمل	prepare	يحضر
display slides	يعرض شرائح	design buildings	يصمم مباني
calculate costs	يحسب لتكاليف	accountant	محاسب
businessmen	رجال الأعمال	manufacturer	صاحب مصنع
store information	تخزين المعلومات	keep	يحفظ
huge mainframe	حاسب آلي ضخم	database	قاعدة بيانات
successful business	عمل ناجح	nowadays	في الوقت الحاضر
	*** **	***	

4- Censorship الرقابة على الإعلام

Censorship is a must for all countries. Our lives are far better because of censorship. It protects our families from many evil ideas and bad behaviors. But, censorship must not affect freedom of expression or impose certain ideas according to the personal views of the censor.

Censorship is important for any country. We must rely on it to purify our newspapers, magazines, books or any other printed materials. Censorship does not mean handcuffs for writers; it means a kind of control imposed by the society. Every society wishes to present best ideas and values to its members. They need their children to be polite and obedient.

Censorship protects our families and young children from reading about or watching scenes of violence, cruel crimes and illegal actions. This is an important role that censorship plays in our lives.

Censorship does not mean that the censor imposes his personal opinion. It is a tool of filtering the subjects presented to

people and not preventing them. Censorship does not mean one prevailing opinion. Our media must show or publish all different opinions and give them similar care.

Vocabulary List :

censorship	الرقابة على الإعلام	evil ideas	أفكار شريرة
bad behavior	سلوك سيئ	personal view	رؤية شخصية
freedom of expression	حرية التعبير	censor	الرقيب
polite and obedient	مؤدب ومطيع	rely on	يثق بـ ...
violence	عنف – اغتصاب	cruel crimes	جرائم وحشية
illegal action	عمل غير مشروع	important role	دور مهم
filtering	تنقية	preventing	منع – إعاقة
publish	ينشر	tool	أداة – وسيلة
similar care	عناية متماثلة	show	يعرض
	*** **	***	

Direct Passages

قطع ذات أسئلة مباشرة

(تحتاج إلى إجابات كاملة في جمل تامة)

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-1-

Doctors say that the most effective way to prevent the spread of diseases is to ask people to wash their hands with soap and water.

The World Bank, the United Nations, and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine carried out a study to urge hand washing around the world. They say that programs to increase hand washing with soap could be among the most effective ways to reduce infectious disease. They say that one-million lives could be saved each year if people washed their hands with soap more often.

Doctors say many diseases can be prevented from spreading by washing hands. These include pinworms, influenza, the common cold, hepatitis A, meningitis and infectious diarrhea.

Hand washing destroys germs which came from people, animals or objects a person has touched. When people get bacteria on their hands, they can infect themselves by touching their eyes, nose or mouth. Then these people can infect other people and so on.

Experts say that the easiest way to catch a cold is to touch your nose or eyes after someone nearby has sneezed or coughed. Another way to become sick is to eat food prepared by someone whose hands were not clean.

Experts see that hand washing is especially important before and after preparing food, before eating and after using the toilet. People should wash their hands after handling animals, and after cleaning a baby. The experts say it is also a good idea to wash your hands after handling money and after sneezing or coughing. And it is important to wash your hands often when someone in your home is sick.

The most effective way to wash your hands is to rub them together after using soap and warm water. You do not have to use special anti-bacterial soap. Be sure to rub all areas of hands for about ten to fifteen seconds. Soap and rubbing remove germs. Rinse your hands with water and dry them.

People using public bathrooms should dry their hands with a paper towel and use the towel to turn off the water tap. Doctors also advise using the paper towel to open the bathroom door before throwing it away.

Comprehension Questions:

- 1- What is the most effective way to stop the spread of diseases ?
- 2- How many lives could be saved each year if people washed their hands more often ?
- 3- Name three diseases that can be prevented by hand washing.
- 4- Why does hand washing prevent sickness ?
- 5- Describe the most effective way to wash hands.

Vocabulary List :

experts	خبراء	most effective	أكثر فاعلية
wash hands	يغسل يديه	hygiene	الصحة العامة
tropical	مداري - استوائي	infectious diseases	الأمراض المعدية
pinworm	الدودة الدبوسية	influenza	الأنفلونزا
common cold	نزلة برد	hepatitis A (أ)	التهاب الكبدى
meningitis	الالتهاب السحائي	infectious diarrhea	الإسهال المعدى
cough	يسعل	infect themselves	ينقلون العدوى لأنفسهم
sneeze	يعطس	using the toilet	استخدام المراض
good idea	فكرة جيدة	anti-bacterial	ضد البكتيريا
handling money	تداول النقود	rinse	يشطف
public bathrooms	حمامات عامة	towel	منشفة
paper towel	منشفة (منديل) ورقية		

Answers :

- 1- The most effective way to prevent the spread of diseases is to ask people to wash their hands with soap and water.
- 2- One-million lives could be saved each year if people washed their hands with soap more often.
- 3- They are : pinworms, influenza, and common cold.
- 4- Hand washing prevents sickness because soap and rubbing remove germs.
- 5- Be sure to rub all areas of hands for about ten to fifteen seconds, then rinse your hands with water and dry them.

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-2-

Companies often give work to an outside business that can do the job for less money than their own employees could. This is called outsourcing. Outsourcing has become a political issue in the campaign for the latest American presidential elections.

Many companies in the United States have been moving jobs to countries where costs are much lower. Factory production jobs have moved away for years. But, the jobs now also involve skills like computer programming.

Labor groups and workers are angry. They point to reports that say the United States has lost two-and-a-half million jobs since 2001. Most were jobs in manufacturing. Some states have lost more jobs than others. But no one seems to know for sure how many jobs left the country.

There was a recession. Jobs were cut. Yet, so far, the economic recovery has produced fewer jobs than expected. So outsourcing has created an emotional debate.

Criticism of outsourcing has led some people to condemn free trade. They argue that if jobs are lost to foreign countries, then America should seek protective measures.

Some experts see that training and education can create new opportunities for workers. They say exports have helped create five million new jobs in America in the last ten years. Those jobs pay ten-percent above the average.

Comprehension Questions:

- 1- What is outsourcing ?
- 2- Why are labor groups and workers angry about it ?
- 3- How many jobs has the United States lost in the past five years ?
- 4- What reasons do people give to support outsourcing ?
- 5- What reasons do people give to criticize outsourcing ?

Vocabulary List :

employees	موظفين	business	عمل - مهمة - مهنة
presidential	الرئاسة	elections	انتخابات
political issue	قضية سياسية	campaign	حملة
lower costs	تكاليف أقل	involve skills	تتضمن مهارات
production jobs	وظائف إنتاجية	labor groups	جماعات العمال
manufacturing	الصناعة	state	ولاية
Jobs were cut	تناقص عدد الوظائف	recession	تراجع
emotional debate	جدل مثير	economic	اقتصادي
chairman	رئيس (مجلس - اجتماع)	long term	المدى الطويل
international trade	تجارة دولية	economist	عالم اقتصاد

condemn	يشجب - يرفض	praise	يمتدح
protective	وقائي	measures	إجراءات
economic growth	نمو اقتصادي	one-third	ثلث
above the average	فوق المعدل	training	التدريب

Answers :

- 1- Outsourcing is moving jobs to places where labor and production costs are lower.
- 2- Labor groups and workers are angry about it because workers in the United States lose their jobs to foreign workers.
- 3- In the past five years the United States lost about two-and-a-half million jobs.
- 4- Those who support outsourcing see that it makes sense to import goods produced at a lower cost. It is a new way of doing international trade, which increases economic growth.
- 5- Those who criticize outsourcing see that a number of Americans have lost their jobs to outsourcing. Critics say American companies should use workers in the United States.

*** **

-3-

Fruit flies can damage four-hundred kinds of crops. These insects lay eggs not just in fruit but also vegetable and nuts. The young eat the produce, making it unusable. A female can lay a thousand eggs in her short lifetime.

One of the most destructive kinds of fruit flies is the Mediterranean fruit fly. California, for example, has spent almost thirty years fighting to keep the medfly out of the state.

Even islands far out at sea are not protected. The state of Hawaii has a history of problems with imported pests. The medfly came to Hawaii in the early nineteen-hundreds. Since then, three more kinds of fruit fly pests have arrived.

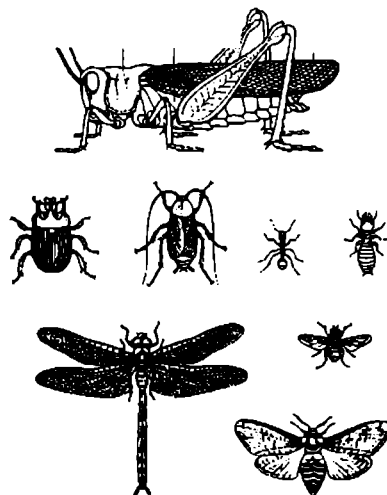
The Agricultural Research Service of the Department of Agriculture has a team to deal with the problem. The United States Pacific Basin Agricultural Research Center is located in Hilo, Hawaii.

The center has designed a program that aims to keep damage below an economically important level. Lost markets now cost Hawaiian farmers an estimated three-hundred-million dollars a year.

Roger Vargas is an expert on insects. He started what is called the Hawaii Area-Wide Fruit Fly Integrated Pest Management Program. The team says this program is showing success after three years.

Past campaigns tried to kill all the fruit flies. The new program attacks the problem through a series of steps. One is to stop fruit fly reproduction. Infertile male flies are released to mate with the wild population. Also, farmers are told to bury all unharvested fruit or vegetables. Or they can place them under a screening structure to keep young flies from escaping.

The program in Hawaii also uses a biological pesticide to kill fruit flies. It is produced by a microscopic organism. It is put into a substance that the fruit flies like to eat. The researchers say this



is better for the environment than the common pesticide which is is sprayed on crops.

The program also uses a natural enemy of fruit flies which is the *biosteres arisanus*. It is a kind of wasp that feeds on medflies and other fruit flies.

Farmers in the program like the results so far. They see they are using less pesticide. And they say they are finding less damaged fruit. Officials have extended the program for two more years.

Comprehension Questions:

- 1- How many kinds of crops can fruit flies damage ?
- 2- What organization tries to solve the insect problem in Hawaii?
- 3- How does the new program differ from the old ones ?
- 4- What is a medfly ?
- 5- Name one natural enemy of the fruit flies.

Vocabulary List :

fruit fly	ذبابة الفاكهة	lay eggs	تضع البيض
vegetable	خضراوات	unusable	غير صالح للاستخدام
lifetime	طول العمر	destructive	هدام – مهلك
protected	محمي	island	جزيرة
since then	ومنذ ذلك الوقت	pest	حشرة
team	فريق	basin	حوض
economically	من ناحية اقتصادية	level	مستوى
past campaigns	الحملات السابقة	program	برنامج
a series of steps	عدة خطوات	reproduction	تكاثر – تناسل
substance	مادة	young flies	الحشرات الصغيرة
microscopic	بالغ الصغر – مجهرى	organism	كائن حي
pesticide	مبيد حشري	wasp	دبور – زنبور

Answers:

- 1- Fruit flies can damage four-hundred kinds of crops.

- 2- United States Pacific Basin Agricultural Research Center tries to solve the insect problem in Hawaii.
- 3- The old programs tried to kill all the fruit flies. The new one tries to stop insect reproduction instead. It also uses environmentally friendly poisons and the insects' natural enemies to kill them.
- 4- A medfly is a fruit fly.
- 5- The *Biosteres arisanus* wasp.

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-4-

Many students like to join programs about learning disabilities. These are disorders in the ways that people understand or use language. They can affect the ability to listen think, speak, or read and write. They can also affect the ability to do mathematical problems.

A person with a learning disability has unusual difficulty in developing these skills. Researchers believe that learning disabilities are caused by differences in the way that the brain works with information. They say children with learning disabilities are not unintelligent or do not want to work. Their brains just process information differently than other people.

Researchers say that as many as one out of every five people in the United States has some kind of learning disability. Almost three-million children in the United States receive some kind of help in school for a learning disability.

How can you tell if someone has a learning disability? Experts look for a difference between how well a child does in school and the level of intelligence or ability of the child. But there is no one sign of a disorder.

A few signs of a learning disability include: not connecting letters with their sounds or not understanding what is read. A person with a learning disability may not be able to understand a funny story. They may not follow directions. They may not read numbers correctly or know how to start a task.

Different people have different kinds of learning disabilities. One person may have trouble understanding mathematics. Another may have difficulty understanding of what people are saying. A third may not be able to express ideas in writing.

These different kinds of learning disabilities are known by different names. For example, a person who has difficulty reading may have dyslexia. Someone who cannot do mathematics may have a disorder called dyscalculia.

Experts say learning disabilities cannot be cured. But, people who have them can be helped. Teachers and parents can help young people with learning disabilities to learn successfully.

Comprehension Questions:

- 1- What is a learning disability ?
- 2- What causes someone to have a learning disability ?
- 3- How can you tell if a person has a learning disability ?
- 4- Name two different kinds of learning disabilities.
- 5- How many children in the United States get some kind of help for a learning disability in school ?

Vocabulary List :

learning disabilities	صعوبات التعلم	disorder	اضطراب – علة
ability to listen	القدرة على السمع	language	لغة
unusual difficulty	صعوبة غير معتادة	Researcher	باحث
unintelligent	غير ذكي – غبي	connect .. with ..	يربط بين
understand	يفهم	funny story	قصة طريفة
follow directions	يتبع التعليمات	start a task	يبدأ عمل
mathematics	رياضيات		

Answers :

- 1- A learning disability is a disorders in the way people understand or use language.
- 2- Differences in the way the brain works with information causes someone to have a learning disability.
- 3- There is no one way to tell. A person with a learning disability may not be able to connect letters with their sounds or understanding what is read. A person with a learning disability may not be able to understand a funny story. He may not follow directions well. He may not read numbers correctly or know how to start a task.
- 4- Dyslexia – dyscalculia
- 5- There are almost three million children in the United States who get some kind of help for a learning disability in school.

*** *** ***

TOEFL PRACTICE PASSAGES

قطع للاستعداد لاختبار التوفل

*** **

Read the following passages and then answer the questions following each of them :

اقرأ الموضوعات التالية ثم أجب على الأسئلة التي تلي كل منها، لاحظ أن القطع متنوعة من حيث الطول ودرجة الصعوبة وطريقة توجيه الأسئلة : ملاحظة :

حرصت على أن تكون كل القطع التالية في نفس مستوى اختبار التوفل وتستخدم نفس طريقة الأسئلة المستخدمة فيه وهي اختيار الإجابة الصحيحة من 4 خيارات.

*** ** *

-1-

Thomas Alva Edison lit up the world with his invention of the electric light. Without him, the world might still be a dark place. However, the electric light was not his only invention. He also invented the phonograph, the motion picture camera, and over 1200 other things. About every two weeks he created something new.



Thomas A. Edison was born in Milan, Ohio, on February 11th, 1847. His family moved to Port Huron, Michigan, when he was seven years old. Surprisingly, he attended school for only two months. His mother, a former teacher, taught him a few things, but Thomas was mostly self-educated. His natural curiosity led him to start experimenting at a young age with electrical and mechanical things at home.

When he was 12 years old, he got his first job. He became a newsboy on a train that ran between Port Huron and Detroit. He set up a laboratory in a baggage car of the train so that he could continue his experiments in his spare time. Unfortunately, his

first work experience did not end well. Thomas was fired when he accidentally set fire to the floor of the baggage car.

Thomas then worked for five years as a telegraph operator, but he continued to spend much of his time on the job conducting experiments. He got his first patent in 1868 for a vote recorder run by electricity. However, the vote recorder was not a success. In 1870, he sold another invention, a stock-ticker, for \$40,000. A stock-ticker is a machine that automatically prints stock prices on a tape. He was then able to build his first shop in Newark, New Jersey.

Thomas Edison was totally deaf in one ear and had a hard of hearing in the other, but he thought of his deafness as a blessing in many ways. It kept conversations short, so that he could have more time for work. He called himself a "two-shift man" because he worked 16 out of every 24 hours. Sometimes he worked so intensely that his wife had to remind him to sleep and eat.

Thomas Edison died at the age of 84 on October 18th, 1931, at his estate in West Orange, New Jersey. He left numerous inventions that improved the quality of life all over the world.

Comprehension Questions :

1. Thomas Edison did things in this order:
 - a. he became a telegraph operator, a newsboy, and then got his first patent
 - b. he became a newsboy, got his first patent, and then became a telegraph operator
 - c. he got a patent, became a telegraph operator, and then became a newsboy
 - d. he became a newsboy, a telegraph operator, and then got a patent
2. Edison considered his deafness :
 - a. a disadvantage
 - b. a blessing
 - c. something from a priest
 - d. a necessity
3. Of all the inventions, was probably the most important for civilization.

- a. the vote recorder b. the stock ticker
c. the light bulb d. the motion picture camera

4. The main idea of this passage is:

- a. Thomas Edison was always interested in science and inventions, and he invented many important things.
b. Thomas Edison could not keep a job.
c. Thomas Edison worked day and night on his experiments.
d. Deaf people make good inventors because they can focus without the distraction of spoken conversation.

5- Thomas Edison invented more than useful things.

- a- 1000 b- 1200
c- 3000 d- 4000

Vocabulary List :

invention	اختراع	electric light	مصباح كهربائي
surprisingly	من المدهش	experiment	يجري تجربة
natural curiosity	فضول طبيعي	accidentally	سهوا - بالصدفة
unfortunately	لسوء الحظ	patent	براءة اختراع
telegraph operator	عامل تلغراف	stock-ticker	آلة طباعة الأسعار
two-shift man	رجل يعمل ورديتين	numerous	عدد هائل
quality of life	نوعية الحياة	improved	حسن - طور
اسم أطلقه أديسون على نفسه.		two-shift man : لاحظ أن التعبير هو	

Answers :

- 1- D 2- B 3- C 4- A 5- B

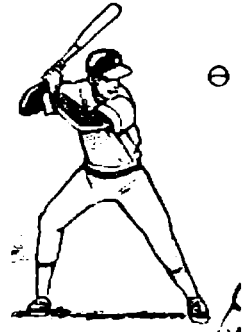
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-2-

In October, 1961, at Crowley Field in Cincinnati, Ohio, an old, deaf gentleman named William E. Hoy stood up to toss out the first ball of the World Series. Most people at Crowley Field on that day probably did not remember Hoy because he had retired from professional baseball 58 years earlier, in 1903. However, he had been an outstanding player and the deaf community still talks about him and his years in baseball.

William E. Hoy was born in Houckstown, Ohio, on May 23, 1862. He became deaf when he was two years old. He attended the Columbus Ohio School for the Deaf. After graduation, he started playing semi-pro baseball while working as a shoemaker.

Hoy began playing professional baseball in 1886 for Oshkosh (Wisconsin) of the Northwestern League. In 1888, he started as an outfielder with the old Washington Senators. His small stature and speed made him an outstanding base runner.



The arm signals used by umpires today to indicate balls and strikes began because of Hoy. The umpire lifted his right arm to indicate that the pitch was a strike, and his left arm to signal that it was a ball.

For many years, people talked about Hoy's last ball game in 1903. He was playing for Los Angeles of the Pacific Coast Winter League. It was a memorable game because Hoy made a spectacular play which won the game. It was a very foggy night and, therefore, very hard to see the ball. In the ninth inning, with two men out, Hoy managed to catch a fly ball to make the third out in spite of the fog. Los Angeles defeated their opposition and won the pennant for the year.

Hoy married Anna Marie Lowery. The Hoyes had many friends. Since they could not hear a doorbell or a knock on the door, Hoy improvised. He put a baseball in a groove by the door bell mechanism. The pulling of the bell knocked the ball onto the floor. The vibrations announced the visitor.

After he retired, Hoy stayed busy. He ran a dairy farm near Cincinnati for 20 years. He also became a public speaker and traveled giving speeches. Until a few years before his death, he took 4 and 10 mile walks several mornings a week. On December 15, 1961, William Hoy died at the age of 99.

Comprehension questions :

- 1- In which order did things occur?
 - a. Hoy went to school, became deaf, worked as a shoemaker, then played professional baseball.
 - b. Hoy became deaf, went to school, worked as a shoemaker, then played professional baseball.
 - c. Hoy became deaf, went to school, played professional baseball, then worked as a shoemaker.
 - d. Hoy worked as a shoemaker, became deaf, went to school, then played professional baseball.
- 2- Hoy was a famous
 - a- shoemaker
 - b- football player
 - c- baseball player
 - d- politician
3. "Until a few years before his death, he took 4 and 10 mile walks several mornings every week." This means that Hoy was:
 - a. only following his doctor's orders
 - b. not in good shape
 - c. very tired when he was finished
 - d. in good physical condition
4. The main idea of this passage can best be stated as:
 - a. A deaf baseball player named Hoy was a skilled player who had a great impact on the game of baseball.
 - b. Baseball is the greatest American pastime
 - c. Deaf people can do anything.
 - d. Where the umpire's hand signals came from.
5. Hoy retired from professional baseball in:
 - a. 1903
 - b. 1886
 - c. 1889
 - d. 1961

Vocabulary List :

outstanding player	لاعب مرموق	deaf	أصم
shoemaker	صانع أحذية	attend	يدرس في
memorable	خالد - لا ينسى	spectacular	مدهش
won the game	كسب المباراة	foggy	كثير الضباب
vibration	اهتزاز	pennant	راية - شارة - علم

dairy farm	مزرعة منتجات ألبان	give a speech	يلقي خطاب
public speaker	متحدث معروف		

Answers :

1- B 2- C 3- D 4- A 5- A

*** *** ***

-3-

In 1877, to celebrate the centennial anniversary of America's independence from England, the French government presented the United States with a colossal statue that has come to be one of the most beloved symbols of America. The gift was presented in honor of the alliance between France and America. The formal name of the figure is Liberty Enlightening the World, but it is almost universally known as the Statue of Liberty.

Since the French government donated the money for the project, French sculptor Frederic-Auguste Bartholdi and engineer Gustav Eiffel were put in charge of the design. The massive structure was assembled in Paris, where it was put on exhibition before being dismantled, then shipped to New York and finally reassembled on Bedloe Island, which was later renamed Liberty Island.



The statue is made of thin copper sheets, each just a tenth of an inch thick. They are riveted to an iron framework, which forms the shape of the statue. The statue itself is 151 feet tall, but it stands on top of a large pedestal made of concrete and granite, which was designed by American architect Richard Morris Hunt. The total height of the statue and the pedestal is 305 feet, making it a spectacular sight

Due to difficulty and expense of working on an isolated island, construction took nearly a decade. After the statue was completed in 1886, President Grover Cleveland came to New York to attend the dedication ceremony. After the unveiling, the Statue of Liberty became a beacon of freedom for both newly arriving immigrants and longtime city dwellers. But after decades of exposure to pollution and harsh ocean air, time had taken its toll on Lady Liberty, as the statue is sometimes called. A full century after the dedication, a restoration effort was launched to repair damage from age. Funded by both the French and American governments, the renovation of the statue required enclosing it in a scaffold while workers renovated the copper sheeting and replaced the glass torch with a gold one. The newly restored monument was unveiled a few years later, as vibrant and inspiring as ever.

1- The Statue of Liberty was made in

- 47

a- lady liberty

b- lady America

c- Miss America

d- World freedom

Vocabulary List :

centennial anniversary	الاحتفال المئوي	colossal	ضخم - هائل
statue	تمثال	symbol	رمز
alliance	تحالف	liberty	الحرية
enlightening	ينير - يضيئ	in charge of	مسئول عن
Statue of Liberty	تمثال الحرية	dismantled	يتم تفكيكه
universally	على مستوى العالم	reassemble	يعاد تجميعه
rivet	يلف - يغلف	iron	حديد صلب
framework	إطار	pedestal	قاعدة
concrete	خرسانة	independence	الاستقلال
to symbolize liberty	يرمز إلى الحرية	declaration	إعلان
decade	عقد (10 أعوام)	beacon	رمز - علامة

Answers :

1- A

2- C

3- B

4- D

5- A

*** **

-4-

Ever since they were discovered by early settlers, kangaroos have fascinated biologists. They are unique animals, considered both comical and exotic. They are found only in Australia, New Zealand and a few surrounding islands.

There are more than fifty species of kangaroos in existence today. The best known and largest species is the red and gray kangaroos, which can stand up to six feet and can weigh nearly 200 pounds. But there are kangaroo breeds that are much smaller, such as the musky rat kangaroo, which is only one foot tall. Kangaroos are very adaptable and can live in almost any climate. They can be found in mountainous regions, deserts,



grasslands, even remote islands off the coast of southwestern Australia.

Kangaroos are very well suited to their environment. They have adapted over millions of years to fit into their ecological niche. They have large ears, and relatively small heads. Their front limbs are very small, but their paws are very nimble. Their hind legs are very large and powerful. When they are moving slowly, kangaroos walk on all four limbs, with the front limbs barely touching the ground. But when they feel the need to move quickly, they stand nearly upright, and start hopping on their hind legs. When they begin to hop, kangaroos use their muscular, agile tails to balance themselves, and to help them change direction.

Like all marsupials, kangaroos carry their offspring in a pouch. The mother kangaroo may nurse her young, called a joey, for up to a year. Because the joeys stay in a pouch for so long, kangaroos almost never have more than one baby at a time. They typically raise one litter per year, though environmental conditions sometimes make this impossible. If they survive childhood, kangaroos can live as long as eighteen years in the wild, even longer in captivity.

Except for the smallest species like the musky rat kangaroo, which eats insects and small animals, kangaroos are herbivores. Like many other grazing animals, kangaroos have developed multi-chambered stomachs to aid in the breakdown of otherwise indigestible plant material.

Comprehension Questions :

- 1- According to the passage, which of the following is not true about kangaroos?
 - a- kangaroos carry their offspring in a pouch
 - b- kangaroos have multi-chambered stomachs
 - c- kangaroos use their tails for balance
 - d- kangaroos can weigh nearly 300 pounds

- 2- When do kangaroos switch from walking on four legs to walking on two legs?
 a- when they are frightened
 b- when they need to move fast
 c- when their front limbs are holding something
 d- when their front limbs are tired
- 3- Kangaroos can adapt themselves to
 a- different weather conditions
 b- wars and attacks between wild animals
 c- different foods and lack of water
 d- rain and thunder only
- 4- Kangaroos are found in
 a- Libya, New Zealand and Austria.
 b- Libya, New Zealand and Australia
 c- Australia, New Zealand and a few surrounding islands
 d- All Asian countries
- 5- Kangaroos seem
 a- ugly and strange b- aggressive
 c- comical and exotic d- strong and clumsy

Vocabulary List :

comical and exotic	مضحك و غريب	unique	فريد - فذ
fascinate	يسحر - يفتن	species	نوع
kangaroo	حيوان الكنغر	existence	الوجود
best known	الأشهر	breed	سلالة
adaptable	قابل للتكيف	climate	طقس - جو
grasslands	مروج	remote islands	جزر نائية
mountainous regions	مناطق جبلية	suited to	يتوافق مع
ecological niche	ظروف احيائية	hop	يثب على قدميه الخلفيتين
change direction	يغير اتجاهه	agile	رشيق - خفيف الحركة
marsupials	حيوانات ذات جراب	pouch	كيس - جراب
environmental conditions	ظروف بيئية	joey	صغير الكنغر
herbivores	آكل الأعشاب	insects	حشرات
grazing animal	حيوان يرعى الكلاً	indigestible	عسر الهضم

multi-chambered

متعدد الغرف

breakdown

هضم - تقطيت

Answers :

1- D

2- B

3- A

4- C

5- C

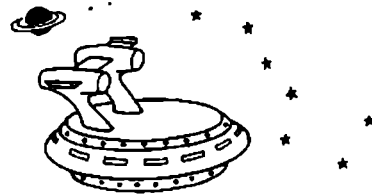
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-5-

We believe that Earth is about 4.6 billion years old. At present we are forced to look at other bodies in the solar system to know what the early history of the Earth was like.

Studies of our moon, Mercury, Mars, and the large satellites of Jupiter and Saturn have provided ample evidence that all these large celestial bodies were bombarded by smaller objects in a wide variety of sizes shortly after the larger bodies had formed. This same **bombardment** must have affected Earth as well. The lunar record indicates that the rate of impacts decreased to its present low level about 4 billion years ago. On Earth, subsequent erosion and crustal motions have **obliterated** the craters that must have formed during this epoch.

Scientists estimate the Earth's age by measuring the ratios of various radioactive elements in rocks. The oldest Earth rocks tested so far are about 3 billion years old. But no one knows whether these are the oldest rocks on Earth. Tests on rocks from the moon and on meteorites show that these are about 4.6 billion years old. Scientists believe that this is the true age of the solar system and probably the true age of the Earth.

**Comprehension Questions :**

1. In line 11, the word "**obliterated**" means

(A) created.

(B) destroyed.

(C) changed.

(D) eroded.

2. According to this passage, how do scientists estimate the age of the Earth?
 - (A) By measuring the ratios of radioactive elements in rocks
 - (B) By examining fossils
 - (C) By studying sunspots
 - (D) By examining volcanic activity
3. Scientists estimate the age of the Earth as
 - (A) 3 billion years old.
 - (B) 4 billion years old.
 - (C) 4.6 billion years old.
 - (D) 6 billion years old.
4. Which of the following processes led to the obliteration of the craters formed by the bombardment of the Earth by celestial bodies?
 - (A) Volcanic activity
 - (B) Solar radiation
 - (C) Gravity
 - (D) Crustal motions
5. According to the passage, why are scientists forced to look at other bodies in the solar system to determine the early history of the Earth?
 - (A) Human alteration of the Earth
 - (B) Erosion and crustal motions
 - (C) Solar flares
 - (D) Deforestation
6. What is the **best** title for this passage?
 - (A) "Determining the Age of the Earth"
 - (B) "Determining the Age of the Solar System"
 - (C) "Erosion and Crustal Motion of Earth"
 - (D) "Radioactive Elements in Rocks"
7. Which of the following bodies was **not** studied to give evidence that the Earth was bombarded in its early history?
 - (A) Mars
 - (B) Mercury
 - (C) Jupiter
 - (D) Earth's moon
8. Bombardment of the Earth at one time by various sized bodies is
 - (A) inferred from what happened on other planetary bodies.
 - (B) documented fact.

- (C) proven by the lunar record.
 (D) indicated by erosion.
9. The level of impacts of the bombardments of Earth have
 (A) decreased to below normal.
 (B) increased to a current high.
 (C) increased after a periodic low.
 (D) decreased to the current low level.
10. In line 8, the word "**bombardment**" means
 (A) an avoidance. (B) an assault.
 (C) an effect. (D) a cause.

Vocabulary List :

early history	تاريخ قديم	Mercury	عطارد
Mars	المريخ	large satellites	الأقمار الكبيرة
Jupiter	المشتري	Saturn	زحل
ample evidence	أدلة كافية	celestial	سماوي
were bombarded	قُنْذَتْ	bombardment	قَنْذَف - قَنْذَف
erosion	تآكل - تعرية	lunar record	سجل معلومات القمر
crustal motion	حركة طبقات الأرض	obliterate	يطمر - يطمس - يتلف
crater	حفرة	epoch	فترة
radioactive	نشاط إشعاعي	meteorite	حجر نيزكي
fossil	حفريّة	sunspots	البقع الشمسية
volcanic activity	نشاط بركاني	solar radiation	أشعة الشمس
Deforestation	إزالة الغابات	solar system	النظام الشمسي

Answers :

- 1- B 2- A 3- C 4- D 5- B
 6- A 7- C 8- A 9- D 10- B

*** **

-6-

Juan Ponce de Leon was the first Spaniard to touch the shores of the present United States. As Columbus had not remotely realized the extent of his momentous discovery, de Leon never dreamed that his "island" of Florida was a peninsular extension of the vast North American continent. After coming to the New World with Columbus in 1493, he had led the occupation of Puerto Rico in 1508 and governed it from 1509 to 1512. In 1509, de Leon started a colony at Caparra, later abandoned in favor of San Juan. He was one of the first men who advanced the Spanish Empire by conquest, subjugation of the Indians, and establishment of a semi-military government.

In Puerto Rico he heard a legend about an island called Bimini, where there was said to be a spring that restored youth to all who bathed in it. It is said he was seeking this spring when he discovered Florida.

He sailed from Puerto Rico in March 1513. On Easter Sunday he sighted the coast. A few days later he landed on Florida's East Coast, near what is now St. Augustine. He named the place La Florida after the Spanish term for Easter Sunday "Pascua Florida", or "flowery feast." He then sailed around the peninsula and up the West Coast. He returned to Florida in 1521.

Comprehension Questions :

1. In what year did de Leon discover Florida?
(A) 1508 (B) 1513
(C) 1521 (D) 1492
2. What was the first colony of Ponce de Leon in Puerto Rico?
(A) San Juan (B) La Florida
(C) Caparra (D) St. Augustine
3. What was the name of the legendary island where the fabled Fountain of Youth was said to be?
(A) Cuba (B) Bimini
(C) Atlantis (D) Bermuda

4. Which of the following is implied by the passage?
- (A) Ponce de Leon was the true discoverer of North America.
 - (B) Ponce de Leon rejected the philosophy of war.
 - (C) Ponce de Leon did not discover Florida.
 - (D) Ponce de Leon's greatest contribution was his discovery of the Fountain of Youth.
5. Pascua Florida is the Spanish term for which holiday?
- (A) Easter Sunday
 - (B) Christmas
 - (C) Thanksgiving
 - (D) Palm Sunday
6. According to the passage, which of the following was NOT a means of advancement of the Spanish Empire in the New World?
- (A) Conquest
 - (B) Subjugation of Indians
 - (C) Establishment of semi-military governments
 - (D) Treaties and negotiation
7. From the passage, it can be assumed that a "peninsula" is
- (A) a volcanic island.
 - (B) an island completely surrounded by water.
 - (C) an extension of land surrounded almost completely by water.
 - (D) an island inhabited by Indians.
8. According to the passage, Ponce de Leon believed the land he discovered was
- (A) part of the Bahamas.
 - (B) the new "island" of Florida.
 - (C) the mainland of the United States.
 - (D) Puerto Rico.
9. Leon sailed from Puerto Rico in... ..
- (A) March 1513.
 - (B) July 1517.
 - (B) September 1520.
 - (D) August 1513.
10. Leon returned to in 1521.
- (A) United States
 - (B) Florida
 - (B) Canada
 - (C) Puerto Rico

Vocabulary List :

momentous	هام جداً	peninsular	على شكل شبه جزيرة
conquest	فتح – إخضاع	subjugation	استعباد – إخضاع
establishment	إقامة – توطيد	semi-military	شبه عسكري
inhabit	يسكن – يقطن	Easter	عيد الفصح
spring	عين ماء	legend	أسطورة
island	جزيرة	restore	يستعيد
seek	يسعى	sight	يشاهد – يلمح
sail	يبحر	empire	إمبراطورية

Answers :

- 1- B 2- C 3- C 4- A 5- A
6- D 7- C 8- B 9- A 10- B

*** **

-7-

Any book about the greatest scientists of history contains the name of the brilliant physicist Albert Einstein. His theories of relativity led to entirely new ways of thinking about time, space, matter, energy, and gravity. Einstein's work led to such scientific advances as the control of atomic energy, and television as a practical application of Einstein's work.

In 1902 Einstein became an examiner in the Swiss patent office at Bern. In 1905, at the age of 26, he published the first of his five major research papers. It provided a theory of the zigzag motion of microscopic particles.

The second paper laid the foundation for the quantum theory of light. In it, he proposed that light is composed of separate packets of energy, called quanta or photons, that have some of the properties of particles and some of the properties of waves. A third paper contained the "special theory of relativity" which showed that time and motion are relative to the observer, if the



speed of light is constant and the natural laws are the same everywhere in the universe. The fourth **paper** was a mathematical addition to the special theory of relativity. Here Einstein presented his famous formula, $E = mc^2$, known as the energy mass equivalence. In 1916, Einstein published his general theory of relativity. In this paper, he proposed that gravity is not a force, but a curve in the space-time continuum, created by the presence of mass.

Einstein then moved to the United States. In 1939, he learned that two German chemists had split the uranium atom. Einstein wrote to President Franklin D. Roosevelt warning him that this scientific knowledge could lead Germany to develop an atomic bomb. He suggested that the United States begin its own atomic bomb research.

Comprehension Questions :

1. Einstein's primary work was in the area of
 - (A) chemistry.
 - (B) biology.
 - (C) physics.
 - (D) engineering.
2. Which of the following inventions is mentioned in the passage as a practical application of Einstein's discoveries?
 - (A) Radio
 - (B) Automobiles
 - (C) Computers
 - (D) Television
3. In which country was Einstein born?
 - (A) Switzerland
 - (B) United States
 - (C) Germany
 - (D) Israel
4. What is "Brownian movement"?
 - (A) The zig-zag motion of microscopic particles
 - (B) The emission of electrons from solids
 - (C) The motion of photons in light
 - (D) The basis of the theory of relativity
- 5- Einstein was a great
 - (A) scientist
 - (B) mathematician
 - (C) musician
 - (D)- army leader

6. Einstein advised president Franklin Roosevelt to
 (A) begin research in agriculture in the USA.
 (B) begin the atomic research as soon as possible.
 (C) stop all research in atom as it is dangerous.
 (D) dismiss all foreign scientists from the USA.
7. It is clear from the tone of the passage that the author feels ...
 (A) Einstein's work in physics was normal.
 (B) Einstein was one of the most brilliant scientists.
 (C) Einstein's work in physics is theoretical.
 (D) Einstein's theories have been proven incorrect.
8. According to Einstein's special theory of relativity,
 (A) physics does not need mathematics in its research.
 (B) light is composed of separate packets of energy.
 (C) time and motion are relative to the observer.
 (D) some solids emit electrons when struck by light.
9. The word in bold "**paper**" most nearly means
 (A) research. (B) criticism.
 (C) support. (D) elimination.
10. Einstein sees that light is composed of separate packets of energy called
 (A) electrons. (B) photoelectrons.
 (C) quanta. (D) gamma rays.

Vocabulary List :

brilliant	متألق – رائع	physicist	فيزيائي
atomic energy	الطاقة الذرية	gravity	جاذبية
research paper	بحث	zigzag	خط متعرج
quantum	كم	packet	رزم – حزم
theory of relativity	نظرية النسبية	observer	مراقب – مشاهد
mass	كتلة	force	قوة
chemist	كيميائي – عالم كيمياء	uranium atom	ذرة اليورانيوم
atomic bomb	قنبلة ذرية	suggest	يقترح
patent	براءة اختراع	presence	حضور – وجود
exalting	مرتفع – عال		

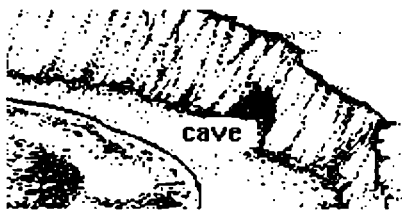
Answers :

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1- C | 2- D | 3- C | 4- A | 5- A |
| 6- B | 7- B | 8- C | 9- A | 10- C |

*** **

-8-

The most familiar speleothems (a greek word) in the decorative features found in caves are stalactites and stalagmites. Stalactites hang downward from the ceiling of the cave and are formed as drop after drop of water slowly trickles through cracks in the cave roof. Stalagmites grow upward from the floor of the cave, generally as a result of water dripping from an overhead stalactite. A column forms when a stalactite and a stalagmite grow until they join. A "curtain", a drapery, begins to form on an inclined ceiling when drops of water trickle along a slope.



Natural openings on the surface that lead to caves are called sinkholes, or swallow holes. Streams sometimes disappear down these holes and flow through the cavern. Rivers may

flow from one mountain to another through a series of caves. Some caverns have sinkholes in their floors. Water often builds up a rim of dripstone around the edge of the hole. Dripping water often contains dissolved minerals as well as acid. These minerals may be deposited; and they may give rich coloring to the deposits. If minerals in the water change, layers of different colors may be formed.

Comprehension Questions :

1. Stalagmites are formed by
 - (A) drops of water which enter through cracks
 - (B) underground rivers which flow through the cave.
 - (C) water dripping from an overhead stalactite.
 - (D) water which trickles down a slope.

2. Sinkholes are
 - (A) the decorative dripstone features found in caves.
 - (B) natural openings on the surface that lead to caves.
 - (C) colorful layers of mineral deposits.
 - (D) None of the above
3. Which speleothem grows upward from the floor ?
 - (A) Stalagmites
 - (B) Stalactites
 - (C) Sinkholes
 - (D) Curtains
4. An "inclined ceiling" is one which
 - (A) is straight.
 - (B) is crooked.
 - (C) is slanted.
 - (D) is wet.
5. Which of the following are **not** caused by dripping water ?
 - (A) Stalagmites
 - (B) Stalactites
 - (C) Slopes
 - (D) Curtains
6. The information in the passage is most relevant to which field of study ?
 - (A) Geography
 - (B) Archaeology
 - (C) Physics
 - (D) Geology
7. "Curtains" can also be called
 - (A) columns.
 - (B) draperies.
 - (C) stalagmites.
 - (D) rims.
8. The word speleothem comes from which language?
 - (A) Latin
 - (B) French
 - (C) Greek
 - (D) English
9. Stalagmites are formed by
 - (A) drops of water which enter the cave through cracks in the ceiling.
 - (B) underground rivers which flow through the cave.
 - (C) water which seeps through the cave floor.
 - (D) water which trickles down a slope.
10. Which speleothem hangs from the ceiling of a cave?
 - (A) Stalagmites
 - (B) Stalactites
 - (C) Columns
 - (D) Rimstones

Vocabulary List :

stalagmites	صواعد (داخل الكهوف)	stalactites	نوازل (داخل الكهوف)
أعمدة من كربونات الكالسيوم تنمو من		أعمدة أسطوانية أو مخروطية من	
أرضيات الكهوف في الحجر الجيري		رواسب معدنية تهبط تدريجياً من	
وتتجه إلى أعلى		أسقف المغارات (الكهوف)	
feature	هيئة - صورة - سمة	decorative	زخرفي
speleothems	تكوينات داخل الكهوف	hang downward	يتدلى لأسفل
slowly trickle	يقطر ببطء	crack	شق - شرخ
grow upward	تنمو متجهة لأعلى	overhead	فوق - أعلى
a column forms	العمود يتكون	slope	منحدر
natural opening	فتحة طبيعية	curtain	ستار (من تكوينات الكهف)
stream	نهر - جدول	surface	سطح
cavern	كهف صغير	disappear	يختفي
series of caves	سلسلة كهوف	rim of dripstone	حافة حجرية
Dripping water	الماء المتساقط	acid	حمض
dissolved minerals	معادن ذائبة	deposited	تترسب
rich coloring	تلوين وافر	layers	طبقات
inclined	مائل		

Answers :

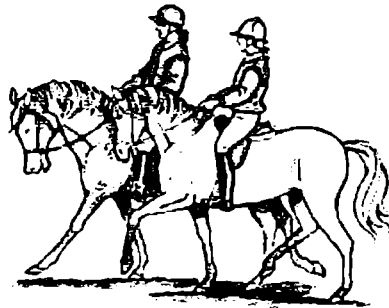
- 1- C 2- B 3- A 4- C 5- C
6- D 7- B 8- C 9- A 10- B

*** **

-9-

Horse owners who plan to breed one or more mares should have a working knowledge of heredity and know how to care for breeding animals and foals.

The number of mares bred that actually conceive varies from about 40 to 85 percent, with the average running less than 50 percent. Some mares that do conceive fail to produce living foals. This means that, on average, two mares are kept a



whole year to produce one foal, and even then, some foals are disappointments from the standpoint of quality.

By careful selection, breeders throughout history have developed various kinds of horses with a wide variety of characteristics to suit many different needs. The Great Horse of the Middle Ages, for example, was bred for size and strength to carry a heavily armored knight. The massive horses of such breeds are often called “cold blooded”. The Arabs bred **lithe** desert horses that were small and swift. These animals are often referred to as “hot blooded”. Cross-breeding of hot-blooded and cold-blooded horses for certain characteristics produced breeds ranging from riding horses to draft horses.

The thoroughbred is considered by many to be the highpoint of elegance and fine selective breeding. Many persons apply the mistaken name “thoroughbred” to any purebred horse. But a thoroughbred is a distinct breed of running horses that traces its ancestry through the male line directly back to three Eastern stallions: the Byerly Turk, the Darley Arabian, and the Godolphin Barb.

The breeds of horses are often divided into three major groups: ponies, heavy, or draft horses, and light horses.

Comprehension Questions :

1. Which of the following is not an example of an Eastern stallion?
(A) Byerly Turk (B) Darley Arabian
(C) Thoroughbred (D) Godolphin Barb
2. Which of the following was not a characteristic of the Great Horse of the Middle Ages?
(A) Large size (B) Swift
(C) Strength (D) Cold blooded
3. It can be inferred from the passage that cold blooded and hot blooded horses were cross-bred for what reason?
(A) for a safer means of reproduction.
(B) Cross-bred horses were preferred by Arabs.

- (C) By cross-breeding, horses with desirable mixed characteristics could be produced.
 (D) Cross-breeding produced Thoroughbred horses.
4. The word in bold "**lithe**" most nearly means
 (A) graceful. (B) clumsy.
 (C) massive. (D) bulky.
5. Which of the following is not of the major divisions of horse breeds ?
 (A) Draft horses (B) Ponies
 (C) Foals (D) Light horses
6. According to the passage, which of the following horses is considered to be the finest purebred?
 (A) Darley Arabian (B) Thoroughbred
 (C) Godolphin Barb (D) Byerly Turk
7. To conceive is to
 (A) become sick. (B) become pregnant.
 (C) die. (D) be born.
8. A foal is a
 (A) male horse. (B) female horse.
 (C) old horse. (D) baby horse.
9. The average amount of mares bred which actually conceive is less than what percent ?
 (A) 40 (B) 85
 (C) 50 (D) 75
10. A mare is a
 (A) male horse. (B) baby horse.
 (C) female horse. (D) old horse.

Vocabulary List :

horse owners	أصحاب الخيول	mare	فرس (أنثى الخيل)
working knowledge	معرفة عملية	heredity	الوراثة
foal	مهر (صغير الحصان)	know how	يعرف كيفية
produce living foal	تلد مهر حي	conceive	تحمل (الفرس)
disappointment	شيء مخيب للأمال	on average	في المتوسط
quality	جودة - نوع	selection	انتقاء

TOEFL (PBT – CBT – iBT)

breeder	مربي (خيول)	wide variety	تنوع كبير
characteristics	صفات	size and strength	الحجم والقوة
heavily armored	محمل بالسلاح	knight	فارس
massive	كبير – ضخم	cold blooded	ذوات الدم البارد
small and swift	صغير وسريع	lithe	رشيق
riding horses	جياذ الركوب	hot blooded	ذوات الدم الحار
draft horses	جياذ جر العربات	thoroughbred	أصيل
ancestry	سلالة	pony	فرس

Answers :

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1- C | 2- B | 3- C | 4- A | 5- C |
| 6- B | 7- B | 8- D | 9- C | 10- C |

*** *** ***

-10-

Animals that produce large amounts of offspring depend upon the sheer size of the litter for the **perpetuation** of their species. The young mature very quickly, the parents are usually involved with obtaining their own food and with reproduction. Should some of the offspring become endangered, the parent will not interfere, because it is not expected that all the young survive, and that is the reason for a large litter.

One animal that produces large litters is the hamster. A female hamster is able to bear young when she is six weeks to two months old. The gestation period is about 16 days.

Although an average litter size is from five to ten, hamsters commonly have as few as three or as many as a dozen offspring at a time. Mothers will sometimes eat their own young, particularly when the number of offspring is large. Females may produce litters up to an age of about 15 months at monthly intervals. The blind, hairless young animals begin to grow fur in two to three days. Their eyes open after about two weeks. After ten days they begin eating solid food, though the mother will continue to nurse them for about two more weeks. In captivity, a typical hamster may live for two to three years.

Comprehension Questions :

1. The gestation period for hamsters is about
(A) nine months. (B) one month.
(C) 16 days. (D) six weeks.
2. For what reason will female hamsters eat their young?
(A) Hunger
(B) Because of a large number of offspring
(C) Deformed babies
(D) The young mature too quickly
3. Female hamsters may reproduce as young as
(A) six weeks old. (B) six months old.
(C) 15 months old. (D) two weeks old.
4. "Perpetuation" in line 2 means ...
(A) extinction. (B) annihilation.
(C) variation. (D) continuation.
5. Hamsters can produce offspring until what age ?
(A) two years (B) six weeks
(C) 15 months (D) 16 days
6. What is the tone of the passage?
(A) Argumentative (B) Informative
(C) Biased (D) Farcical
7. What is the best title for this passage ?
(A) "Endangered Animal Litters"
(B) "Reasons for Large Litters"
(C) "Parents of Large Litters"
(D) "Educating Litters"
8. What is a litter?
(A) The amount of parents an animal has
(B) The amount of garbage an animal has
(C) The amount of offspring an animal has
(D) The amount of siblings an animal has
9. Why would an animal parent not be able to care for its litter ?
(A) It is busy reproducing and food gathering.
(B) It is busy educating the litter.

- (C) It interferes with the litter.
 (D) It is busy playing.
10. Which of the following is **not** a reason for a large litter ?
 (A) The young are not expected to live.
 (B) The young are educated.
 (C) The parents are too busy to protect them.
 (D) The young mature quickly.

Vocabulary List :

offspring	ذرية - نسل	litter	عدد مواليد حيوان في مرة واحدة
perpetuation	بقاء - خلود	species	نوع (حيوان)
mature quickly	يكبر بسرعة	reproduction	تتأسل - تكاثر
survive	يظل حياً	endangered	معرض للخطر
hamster	حيوان قارض شبيه بالجرذ	interfere	يتدخل
gestation period	فترة الحمل	interval	فترة فاصلة
in captivity	في الأسر	solid food	طعام صلب
(أي حيوان يربي في منزل أو حديقة)		hairless	أجرد - بدون شعر
حيوان وليس في بيئته الطبيعية)		grow fur	ينمو الفرو

Answers :

- 1- C 2- B 3- A 4- D 5- C
 6- B 7- B 8- C 9- A 10- B

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CHAPTER 3

STRUCTURE & WRITTEN EXPRESSION

تدريبات على قواعد اللغة وبناءها

**** *

يتناول هذا الفصل تمارين اختبار التوفل التي تختبر مدى قدرة الطالب على تكوين الجمل صحيحة البناء ومدى التزامه بقواعد اللغة وقدرته على استخدام التعبيرات الصحيحة والتقاط الأخطاء. والتمارين التالية تعتمد على طريقة أي من الطريقتين المستخدمتين في اختبار التوفل وهما :

1- الطريقة الأولى تقيس قدراتك على بناء الجمل الصحيحة، وفيها تجد جمل كاملة وهناك أربع كلمات أو تعبيرات موضوع تحتها خط، والمطلوب من الطالب أن يحدد الكلمة الخطأ فقط. (15 سؤال في اختبار التوفل)
(يجب أن يلاحظ الطالب أن الكلمة الخطأ قد تكون: خاطئة من حيث تركيب الكلمة أو التعبير - استخدام غير صحيح لحرف جر - استخدام زمن خاطئ للفعل - كلمة زائدة يجب محوها - كلمة يجب تغييرها بكلمة أخرى).

2- والطريقة الثانية تقيس قدراتك على معرفة التعبيرات الإنجليزية الصحيحة وقدرتك على تحديدها. حيث تجد جملة بها فراغ، ثم يأتي بعدها أربع خيارات لملئ الفراغ وعلى الطالب اختيار إجابة واحدة فقط.

(25 سؤال في اختبار التوفل)
والأسئلة في كلا النوعين تشمل كل قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية وكل التركيبات والبناءات السليمة للغة، وتحتاج إلى استعداد مسبق وتدريب مكثف قبل دخول الاختبار وذلك بالاعتماد على كتاب أو كتب متخصصة في قواعد اللغة. وفيما يلي من تدريبات ستواجه النوعين السابقين من الأسئلة وستجد الإجابات الصحيحة بعد نهاية كل تدريب :

Part 1 – Identify the wrong word :**➔ Exercise 1 :**

Each sentence of the following has four underlined words or phrases. Identify the word or phrase that must be changed or omitted in order for the sentence to be correct :

كل جملة من الجمل التالية بها أربعة كلمات أو عبارات تحتها خط. حدد الكلمة أو العبارة التي يجب تغييرها أو حذفها لتصبح الجملة صحيحة :

- 1- The smaller of all nine planets in the solar system is Pluto.
- 2- Anthropology is necessity concerned with the human development, specifically in those areas relating to social customs and beliefs and biology.
- 3- Cotton was one of the first major agricultural industries establishment in North America after the arrival of the Europeans.
- 4- Without the development of a calendar predicting onset of the seasons would not be possible.
- 5- The common strawberry propagates not with the seeds it has on its skin instead by sending out slender growths called runners into the soil.
- 6- The primary function of any business is to generate a profit, motivating managers running their operations as efficiently as possible.
- 7- During working as a scientist and chemist, George Washington Carver discovered over 450 uses for the peanut and other agricultural products.
- 8- While both are members of the citrus family, the lemon is different from the grapefruit in that it is smaller and bitter.
- 9- Consisting almost entirely of organic material, coal results from the compaction of decayed plants over million of years.
- 10- In 1843 Norbert Rillieux patented a vacuum sugar evaporation system that removed the liquid from sugar cane juice more efficiency than the open-kettle systems then in use.

- 11- Like cabbage, kale is a leafy vegetable, but its leaves are loose rather than formed in compact head.
- 12- Weighing less than gram at birth, infant kangaroos are reared in their mothers' pouches from birth to roughly seven to ten months.
- 13- Among the largest and most distant from the 48 lower states are Alaska, more than ten degrees north of the northernmost state in the Continental United States.
- 14- No machine that claims to defy the laws of physics by running forever without source of energy has ever been patented at the United States Patent Office.
- 15- Poet and novelist Maya Angelou's fascinating with language began when she was still her childhood.
- 16- Although it is commonly believed that sharks do not sleep, they have been observed to experience period of activity and inactivity that would roughly correspond to the human notion of periods of sleep and waking.
- 17- More than just lodgings for travelers, colonial inns and taverns also served as social gathering place for people who had little means of communication with surrounding areas.
- 18- Jazz singer Lena Horne made one of her earliest film appearances in 1938 in *The Duke is Tops*, playing lead role of Ethel Andrews.
- 19- Some soliders were in their camp when the tank exploding.
- 20- So-called "Silicon Valley," home to Stanford University and to some of the United States' foremost high technology corporations, is a loosely defined area in the Santa Clara Valley in Northern California.
- 21- Three goals of the Sierra Club are to encourage environmental conservation, lobbying for environmental issues in Washington DC, and develop youth awareness of environmental concerns.

- 22- Acumen that was political, knowledge of Congress, and the Southern vote were qualities that Lyndon Johnson brought to the national ticket in 1960.
- 23- Because of their size, dachshunds are less expensive to feed, more easy to train, and more congenial than Great Danes.
- 24- Electronic bulletin boards are important in the process of reviewing product performance which evaluates how a product operates and recommend whether one should buy it.
- 25- Certain changes in the method of mailing packeted seeds including packaged, assembling, and mailing have obviated the necessity for rehandling by authorities.
- 26- There is no doubt that a herd of elephants show much more intelligence in their ordinary life than any of the other gregarious vegetable feeders, such as deer, for, though these follow a leader, post sentinels, and detected every unusual sign or sound, they never combine to attain some end as elephants do.
- 27- Depending on monetary aid from foreign countries often cripples the economies of developing countries.
- 28- Chopin, in the "Ballade in A flat," contriving to suggest in each stanza the chimes of that which preceded, and sums up the whole in a tremendous peroration.
- 29- The martial art of aikido is based from the principle of using the force of the opponent to the practitioner's advantage.
- 30- Hartwell, Georgia is well-known for the manufacturer of trampolines and of other critical trampoline components.

Answers :

Incorrect word	Correct word (if needed)
1- the smaller	the smallest
2- necessity	...- (تحذف الكلمة فقط)
3- establishment	established
4- onset	beginning
	onset is usually "the beginning of

	something which is unpleasant.
	تستخدم كلمة onset بمعنى بداية (شئ غير سعيد)
5- instead	but
6- running	to run
7- During working	While working
8- bitter	sour = حمضي الطعم
9- million	millions of years = ملايين السنين
10- efficiency	efficient = كفء
11- compact	a compact
12- gram	a gram
13- are	is (Alaska is singular)
14- source	a source
15- fascinating	fascination
16- period	periods
17- place	places
18- lead role	a leading role
19- exploding	exploded
20- So-called	The so-called
21- lobbying	to lobby
22- <u>that was political</u>	political acumen
23- more easy	easier
24- recommend	recommends
25- packaged	packaging
26- detected	detect
27- monetary	financial
28- contriving	contrived
29- from	on
30- manufacturer	manufacture

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➔ Exercise 2 :

Each sentence of the following has four underlined words or phrases. Identify the word or phrase that must be changed or omitted in order for the sentence to be correct :

كل جملة من الجمل التالية بها أربعة كلمات أو عبارات تحتها خط. حدد الكلمة أو العبارة التي يجب تغييرها أو حذفها لتصبح الجملة صحيحة :

- 1- The National Cowboy Hall of Fame in Oklahoma City pay tribute to everyone associated with what Americans call the "Old West".
- 2- Scientists can detect when someone is dreaming by using an electroencephalograph, a machine that registers difference brain waves in a sleeping individual.
- 3- This Awards have been given annually for 1956 to outstanding artists in off-Broadway theater.
- 4- The earliest soaps were made of many different kind of raw materials.
- 5- A white oak at Rutgers University is said to had been the inspiration for Joyce Kilmer's poem "Trees".
- 6- Starfish move, feed, and breathe with its tube feet.
- 7- Photovoltaics, commonly called "solar cells", convert sunlight direct into electricity.
- 8- In proportion to its size, the hungriest animal is the one which consumes several times their own weight every day.
- 9- The novels of Pearl S. Buck show a keen understanding of China and the Chinese people, knowledge which learned by living there for many years.
- 10- North America has eight time zone, ranging from Newfoundland on the East Coast to Alaska on the West Coast.
- 11- Quality tests and x-ray examination can proves the validity of things.
- 12- Dams are used to control floods, provide water for irrigation, and generating electricity for the surrounding area.

- 13- The development of photographic techniques and equipment provided an important aid to industry, medical and research.
- 14- Some zoologists see that crows and ravens is the most intelligent species of birds.
- 15- Electrical disturbances on Earth are frequently caused with storms on the surface of the sun.
- 16- The American bald eagle is a species of particular interest because its symbolic meaning.
- 17- Many centuries prior to the Norman invasion, the Romans have conquered Britain and remained there for almost four centuries.
- 18- Minoru Yamasaki is an American architect which works began with the austerity frequently associated with architecture in the USA after the Second World War.
- 19- Jane Addams, social worker, author, and spokeswoman for the peace and women's suffrage movement, she received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1931 for her humanitarian achievements.
- 20- Because of its larger size, the United States House of Representatives is more personal, and specialization than the Senate.
- 21- A severe illness where she was just nineteen months old deprived the well-known writer and lecturer Helen Keller of both her sight and her hearing.
- 22- Alaska's rough climate and terrain divide the state into isolated regions, making highway maintenance difficulty.
- 23- High gasoline prices have reduced American car sizes and the likelihood is the cars will become even smaller than those producing nowadays.
- 24- Ros wishes that her husband is that beautiful superstar.
- 24- Beneath the deep oceans that cover two-thirds of the Earth, intriguing secret of the planet are concealed.
- 25- Students are expected to attend classes regularly, make their homework, and dress appropriately for classes.

- 26- The plan had been to go either walking or swimming but the weather was so bad that they didn't go somewhere.
- 27- So impressed were the people with his campaign that they elected he president for a second term.
- 28- Stars in our universe vary in temperature, color, bright, size, and mass.
- 29- The United States shares extremely long borders with either Canada and Mexico.
- 30- Having weekly family talks can be an important means of exploring sensitive family issues, redefining sibling relationships, and to foster new familial bonds.

Answers :

Incorrect word	Correct word (if needed)
1- pay	pays (singular – present simple)
2- difference	different
3- for	since
4- kind	kinds = أنواع
5- had been	have been
6- its	their
7- direct	... (تحذف الكلمة فقط) -
8- their	its
9- which learnt	which was learnt
10- zone	zones
11- can proves	can prove
12- generating	generate
13- medical and	and medical
14- is	are
15- caused with	caused by
16- because	for
17- have conquered	conquered
18- which	who
19- she received	received
20- specialization	specialized
21- where	when

22- difficulty	difficult
23- producing	produce
24- secret	secrets
25- make	do
26- somewhere	anywhere
27- he	him
28- bright	brightness
29- either	... (تحذف الكلمة فقط)
30- to foster	fostering

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→ Exercise 3 :

Each sentence of the following has four underlined words or phrases. Identify the word or phrase that must be changed or omitted in order for the sentence to be correct :

كل جملة من الجمل التالية بها أربعة كلمات أو عبارات تحتها خط. حدد الكلمة أو العبارة التي يجب تغييرها أو حذفها لتصبح الجملة صحيحة :

- 1- Light electrical stimulate of certain lobes of the brain has been known to affect great mood swings in the behavior of the recipients.
- 2- The eradication of tuberculosis from animal herds in the USA was once thought completely, but now forms of the disease have been diagnosed in such animals as buffalo.
- 3- It is of general as well as scientific interest to ascertain to what extent mental activity compares with muscular activity with respect to the bodily transformational of matter and energy attendant upon it.
- 4- In the southwestern part of the United States, most of the water comes of the Colorado River and the manmade lakes created from it.
- 5- Temperatures along the Egyptian Sinai peninsula have been known to reach as high as 42 degrees Celsius inside the summer.
- 6- The virgin forests of Vietnam are home to some the most unusual animal species that can be found anywhere.

- 7- Young oak larva, after hatching of the egg, first mine in the inner bark, then enter the wood and girdle the branch by boring around it several times in the same place.
- 8- The water required to form soil fluid ranges with the texture of the solid body from 10% for sand in 40% for fine clay.
- 9- No class of imported products subject for inspection under the provisions of the food and drug act has shown more marked improvement than crude drugs.
- 10- The Nations Cup, which brings together the finest rugby teams from southern Pacific nations, have traditionally been won by the famous All-Blacks Team from New Zealand.
- 11- According to telephone surveys with detailed answers, consumers are unawares that they may be placed on telephone and email marketing lists.
- 12- A colostomy bag, normally used in cases of colon failure, has also found utility for those suffer from extreme blockage of the urethra.
- 13- It can be easily understood that peace negotiations involving religious factors are more difficult to resolve than those which are purely political.
- 14- The technique of DNA analysis is becoming more well known to those detectives who specialty is homicide.
- 15- The land tortoise differs from the sea tortoise in having its tail rounded, not flattened, and in not having webbing toes.
- 16- To the grower and shipper, precooling fruit is important as a means of extending the marketed area of the product.
- 17- Progesterone, the femaled sex hormone, is secreted in the body by the placenta during pregnancy.
- 18- Ideal purity of thought, simplicity of means, simplicity and wise orchestration, all contribute to the freshness and ingenuousness of Haydn's cantatas.
- 19- Producing two presidents, various cabinet heads, and numerous judges, the Adams family has been the preeminent political family of 19th century America.

- 20- Genetic researchers already will find the blueprint of the human genome, many scientists believe that cures to most of the major diseases will soon be found.
- 21-Malaria, once thought to be completely eradicated, remained a source of sickness all over the developing world.
- 22-Amelia Earhart, famed for her ill-fated attempt to be the first woman to fly around the world, establishes many flight records during her lifetime.
- 23-The opening of the seventeenth century saw a revolution in music such as has never been happening.
- 24- The dugong eats seaweed, but its back teeth are few and soon fallen out.
- 25-The old system of paying road taxes in labor has proved inefficient and is been rapidly discarded for the better plan of requiring all road taxes to be paid in cash.
- 26- The first agricultural universities in the United States are established according to a special act of Congress passed on July 2, 1862.
- 27-Most of the South's victories occurred between years of 1860 and 1863, at the outset of the Civil War.
- 28-Mozart, whose life spanned less than half century, composed a copious amount of musical works ranging from simple sonatas to highly complex symphonies and operas.
- 29-Relatively little is known about his background and life of the famous Persian Emperor, Xerxes I.
- 30-Although the water is critical to the growth of plants, the amount of water actually delivered to root systems is almost as important.

Answers :

Incorrect word	Correct word (if needed)
1- stimulate	stimulation – استثارة – تحفيز – تنشيط
2- completely	complete – تام – منجز
3- transformational	transformation – تحول – تحويل
4- comes of	comes from – يأتي من ...

TOEFL (PBT – CBT – iBT)

5- inside the summer	in summer	في الصيف
6- some	some of	بعض من ...
7- of	from	
8- in	to	
9- for inspection	to inspection	معايمة - فحص
10- have	has	
11- unawares	unaware	غير مدرك
12- suffer	suffering	
13- difficulter	difficult	
14- who	whose	
15- webbing	webbed	
16- marketed	marketing	تسويق - تسويق البضائع بالجملة
17- femaled	femal	
18- simplicity	simple	بسيط - غير مركب
19- has been	was	
20- will find	found	
21- remained	is	
22- establishes	scores	يسجل (رقم قياسي)
23- happening	happened	
24- fallen out	fall out	يسقط
25- is been	is being	
26- are	were	
27- years of	---	(تحدف الكلمة فقط)
28- half century	half a century	نصف قرن
29- his	the	
30- the water	water	

*** **

➔ Exercise 4 :

Each sentence of the following has four underlined words or phrases. Identify the word or phrase that must be changed or omitted in order for the sentence to be correct :

كل جملة من الجمل التالية بها أربعة كلمات أو عبارات تحتها خط. حدد الكلمة أو العبارة التي يجب تغييرها أو حذفها لتصبح الجملة صحيحة :

- 1- The armature of ordinary tortoise, like the Greek tortoise, is intricately shaped and formed.
- 2- When the Portuguese landed on St. Helena in the beginning of a fifteenth century, they took many goats with them.
- 3- In 1834, Wagner secured the post of musical director at the Magdeburg Stadttheater, and at once began a composition of a second opera, 'Das Liebesverbot.'
- 4- The sum of an atomic weights of the atoms in a molecule is called its molecular weight.
- 5- Making homework assigned by a professor is one of the best ways that a student has of mastering material covered in class.
- 6- Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale redefined the nature of the relationship between President and Vice-President by having Mondale perform duties formally done by only the President.
- 7- Following the conquests of Marcus Aurelius and Augustus Caesar, Roman ideas about culture and law were spread throughout almost of the European and Mediterranean world.
- 8- Alike her father, Elizabeth I displayed an understanding of what the people wanted and how to give it to them.
- 9- The results that have been secured with broom corn stalks indicate that this material are suitable for immediate use in making paper, both on the basis of quality of fiber produced and on yield of fiber secured.
- 10-Quail have been reduced most to the vanishing point in the Northern states from New York to New Hampshire.
- 11-Silicone is the group name for semi-organic polymers made up of a skeleton structure of alternate silicon and oxygen with variety organic groups attached to the silicon.

- 12-Continental islands are done by the tops of submarine volcanoes, or by the peaks of a slowly rising mountain chain, or by coral growths on the shoulders of either of those.
- 13-Unlike those who hate milk, others are able to subsist almost entirely on a diet that is based on milks.
- 14-Ecology, the branch of science that deals with the connection between living organism and their environment, is a required course at many universities.
- 15-The ability of economists to explain such a simple phenomenon as fluctuations in the stock market remains questionable.
- 16- Who, since Mozart and Beethoven, have created piano concertos in which the solo instrument and the orchestra are in just relationship ?
- 17-In year of severity such as 1992, the cost of fighting the tobacco flea beetle has ranged from twenty to thirty dollars per acre.
- 18-With its chisel edged front teeth the beaver cuts two parallel furrows across the grain of the wood, and then wrenches off the part between in a succession of chip.
- 19-Experiments clearly prove that nesting birds can find their way homes from a distance of 800 miles or more across seas or along coasts unknown to them.
- 20-Some lizard societies of Sonoran Mexico are too matriarchal in nature that no males whatsoever reside in their communities.
- 21-Hiermonious Bosch produced some of the most creative paintings of the Renaissance as well some of the most unusual.
- 22-Movie critics agree that the new movie is either an original vision of the future and a disquieting perspective about the past.

- 23- When Lance Armstrong won his second Tour de France bicycling victory, he brought his young son with him to the podium to receive the trophy of the championship.
- 24- A pocket calculator is useful to compute difficult mathematical functions in algebra, trigonometry, and geometry.
- 25- Such healthy is oat bran that nutritionists recommend one serving a day is sufficient to lower cholesterol.
- 26- The difference in Asian and European retailing methods have led to economic seminars which help importers and exporters to understand how to deliver their goods.
- 27- From a psychological perspective, those people who expect that the worse will happen to him are seldom disappointed.
- 28- The Master Golf Tournament, one of four tournaments which make up golf's Grand Slam, are held each spring in Augusta, Georgia.
- 29- For many years, large importations of grafted persimmon trees from Japan was made by commercial nurseries.
- 30- Petroleum companies know that there exist much oil under the water off the Pacific coast of California over half a century.

Answers :

Incorrect word	Correct word (if needed)
1- ordinary tortoise	an ordinary tortoise سلحفاة عادية
2- a fifteenth	the fifteenth الخامس عشر
3- a composition	the composition التأليف
4- an atomic	atomic
5- Making	doing
6- formally	formerly سابقاً - فيما مضى
7- almost	most كثير من - غالبية
8- alike	like مثل
9- are suitable	is suitable (مادة) مناسبة - صالحة
10- most	nearly تقريباً
11- variety	varied متنوع - مختلف

TOEFL (PBT – CBT – iBT)

12- are done	are made – are formed
13- milks	milk
14- organism	organisms الكائنات الحية
15- phenomenon	phenomena ظاهرة – حادثة نادرة – واقعة
16- have	has
17- In year of	In the year of ... في عام
18- chip	chips رقائق
19- homes	home
20- too	so
21- as well	as well as
22- either	both
23- bicycling	cycling قيادة الدراجة
24- to compute	to calculate لإجراء العمليات الحسابية
25- Such	يتغير ترتيب كلمات الجملة فتصبح كالتالي :
Oat bran is so healthy that nutritionists recommend that one serving a day is sufficient to lower cholesterol.	
26- have led	led
27- him	them
28- are	is
29- was	were
30- exist	was

*** *** ***

Part 2 - Choose the right answer :

➔ Exercise 1 :

The following sentences are incomplete. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence :

الجملة التالية غير كاملة، اختر الكلمة أو العبارة الصحيحة لتكمل بها الجملة :

- 1- Refrigerating meat spread of bacteria.
 - a- retard
 - b- retards
 - c- to retard
 - d- is retarded
- 2- The early railroads were ... the existing arteries of transportation, roads, turnpikes, canals, and other waterways.
 - a- short lines connecting
 - b- short lines that were connected
 - c- connected by short lines
 - d- those short lines connected
- 3- During the flood of 1927, the Red Cross, out of emergency headquarters in Mississippi, set up temporary shelters for the homeless.
 - a- operates
 - b- is operating
 - c- has operated
 - d- operating
- 4- John Dickens ... to the House of Representatives in 1930 and to the Senate in 1938.
 - a- when elected
 - b- elected
 - c- who was elected
 - d- was elected
- 5- are not leached out of soil, reclamation procedures are needed to restore the land's productivity.
 - a- For concentrations of salt
 - b- Salt concentrations that
 - c- If salt concentrations
 - d- With concentrations of salt
- 6- The quantum theory states , such as light, is given off and absorbed in tiny definite units called quanta or photons.
 - a- energy that
 - b- that it is energy
 - c- it is energy
 - d- that energy

- 7- If Adel had enough money, on the trip to Las Vegas.
a- he would have gone b- had he gone
c- he went d- he would go
- 8- As fuel prices rose, bus companies raised their fares and ...
a- so did the airlines.
b- neither did the airlines.
c- so the airlines have done.
d- the airlines do, too.
- 9- The party was taken out to see a film ... in the desert.
a- being shot b- being now shot
c- while being shot d- that being shot
- 10- The sidewinder snake catches lizards ... itself in the sand and imitating a blade of grass with its tail.
a- burying b- to bury
c- from burying d- by burying
- 11- Unlike the climate of the other islands of Hawaii, Kona contains 54 different temperate zones.
a- that of b- this is
c- these are d- those that
- 12- The Ilama and the camel, though native to very different parts of the globe, ... of the same family.
a- they are members b- is a member
c- but are members d- are members
- 13- Before starting on a sea voyage, prudent navigators learn the sea charts,, and memorize lighthouse locations to prepare themselves for any conditions they might encounter.
a- sailing directions are studied
b- study the sailing directions
c- to direct sailing studies
d- studies direct sailing
- 14- Plankton, the ..., is the basic foodstuff for everything that lives in the ocean.
a- comprise both minute marine animals and plants
b- is name given to minute marine animals and plants

- 21- , barns have long been a popular subject in paintings and photographs.
- a- Often painted red
 - b- Often painting red
 - c- They were often painted red
 - d- Which were often painting red
- 22- Thatching is a method of roofing dwellings ... in the 1600's.
- a- in wide use
 - b- that were widely used
 - c- that was in widely use
 - d- using widely
- 23- The practice of using thatching to roof houses in colonial America graduallythe wide availability of wood.
- a- died out partly because of
 - b- partly dying out because of
 - c- dies out partly due to
 - d- had died partly out because of
- 24- With the passing of time and the encroachment of people, the habitat of gorillas to decrease.
- a- continuing
 - b- which continue
 - c- continues
 - d- that it has continued
- 25- Sugar intake, particularly that of refined sugar, curtailed by most overweight people wishing to lessen their corpulence.
- a- must being
 - b- which must
 - c- must be
 - d- must
- 26- In recent months, the final mapping of the human genome the range of medical treatments and cures available to those suffering from various diseases.
- a- has extended
 - b- extends
 - c- will extend
 - d- will have extended
- 27- Intelligent life on other planets, while remaining an intriguing possibility, yet to be discovered.
- a- has
 - b- has been
 - c- has not
 - d- have

- 28- Despite being basically arboreal in nature, koalas... to inhabit
a specific territory in the range of some 30 square miles.
- a- knowing b- which know
- c- are knowing d- are known
- 29- In..., the crime rate has begun to drop due to neighborhood
co-operation.
- a- the past few years b- a few years ago
- c- few years d- a few years since
- 30- After elected as a labor leader, Jimmy Hoffa... .
- a- vanishing b- who vanished
- c- vanished mysteriously d- vanishes

Answers :

20. erected for the sole purpose of	تُنشئ لغرض وحيد وهو ...
21. Often painted red	عادة ما تدهن باللون الأحمر
22. that was in widely use	كان شائع الاستخدام
23. died out partly because of	اندثر ومن أسباب ذلك أن ...
24. continues	يستمر
25. must be	يجب أن
26. has extended	وسَّعت
27. has	
28. are known	معروف عنهم
29. the past few years	السنوات القليلة الماضية
30. vanished mysteriously	اختفى بطريقة غامضة

*** **

→ Exercise 2 :

The following sentences are incomplete. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence :

الجملة التالية غير كاملة، اختر الكلمة أو العبارة الصحيحة لتكمل بها الجملة :

- 1- Broccoli best in gardens having loose, well-composted soil, and full sunlight.
 - a- had grown
 - b- grows
 - c- growing
 - d- which grows
- 2- Many of the novels of Kurt Vonnegut a remarkable skepticism about the ultimate value of technological advances.
 - a- display
 - b- will have displayed
 - c- they display
 - d- had displayed
- 3- Plastic is nonconductive, so it is in housing electrical cords and circuits.
 - a- used
 - b- is used
 - c- is being used
 - d- has used
- 4- Numerous performances of Mozart's operas in Austria long before the beginning of the 19th century.
 - a- perform
 - b- had been performed
 - c- had performed
 - d- were performing

- 5- Three responsibilities are to search out, identify, and assess patentable inventions and technologies.
- a- to a patent manager
 - b- with a patent manager
 - c- on a patent manager
 - d- of a patent manager
- 6- Unfortunately, many software companies have discovered a limited audience for from their couch.
- a- web surfing
 - b- Web to surf
 - c- to Web surf
 - d- Web surfs
- 7- Shooting stars, otherwise known as meteorites, often fall to Earth in a pattern dictated and Earth rotation.
- a- to solar winds
 - b- by solar winds
 - c- on solar winds
 - d- which solar winds
- 8- Ink stains, commonly regarded difficult stains to remove, will not succumb to the usual detergents and cleaners found in supermarkets.
- a- as the most
 - b- to the most
 - c- in the most
 - d- through the most
- 9- Examples of selective use are found in commercial leaf removal prior to harvest in the cotton and sugar beet industries.
- a- of defoliant
 - b- by defoliant
 - c- in defoliant
 - d- through defoliant
- 10- Ethyl cyanoacetate is derived of an alkali cyanide and chloroacetic ethyl.
- a- at the reaction
 - b- from the reaction
 - c- to the reaction
 - d- above the reaction
- 11- On the second level of mammalian evolution, that mammals or marsupials, the eggs were yolkless.
- a- to the pouching
 - b- of the pouched
 - c- in the pouches
 - d- by the pouchable
- 12- Foraging ants make a network around the nest.
- a- inside roads
 - b- by roads
 - c- of roads
 - d- to roading

- 13- its richness and varied coloring, Schubert's Symphony in C has enjoyed a deserved reputation among classical music lovers.
- a- Renowning by
 - b- Renownable to
 - c- Renowned for
 - d- Renowning with
- 14- was awarded the Nobel Prize in physics for his work in the photoelectric feild.
- a- That Einstein
 - b- It was Einstein
 - c- Einstein who
 - d- Einstein
- 15- of Willa Catha present an unadorned picture of life on the prairies of the Midwestern United States during the 19th century.
- a- The stories who
 - b- That the novels
 - c- The novels which
 - d- The novels
- 16- With few exceptions, are warm-blooded, have live births, and are suckled with milk from their mother's.
- a- which mammals
 - b- mammals
 - c- mammals that
 - d- mammals, they
- 17- Among all scientists of the 1930s, was so suited to carry out the Manhattan project as J. Robert Oppenheimer.
- a- no scientists
 - b- not who was a scientist
 - c- none
 - d- a scientist never he
- 18- By the time of the appearance of "Paulus", was widely recognized as the most famous living composer.
- a- it was Felix Mendelssohn
 - b- Felix Mendelssohn who
 - c- Felix Mendelssohn
 - d- Felix Mendelssohn whom
- 19- is as widespread in the U.S. as the grey squirrel, an animal actually classified as a rodent.
- a- No mammal
 - b- Not a mammal which

- 27- As a universal language, Esperanto has never really gained widespread acceptance ... its lack of native speakers.
- a- because b- as a result
c- in order to d- due to
- 28- Readily soluble in sulfuric and nitric acid, mercury is ... birth defects can easily result from its ingestion by pregnant women.
- a- such poisonous that b- so poisonous that
c- too poisonous that d- very poisonous that
- 29-Synthetic polymers may be ... thermoplastic or thermosetting depending on the action of tolylene diisocyanate.
- a- both b- as well as
c- but also d- either
- 30-Road conditions in the United States suffered a severe setback ... of the Civil War.
- a- as a result of b- because
c- in spite of the fact that d- despite

Answers :

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1- grows | تنمو (بصورة أفضل) |
| 2- display | يعرض - يكشف عن - يستعرض |
| 3- is used | يستخدم |
| 4- had been performed | تم عزفها - تم عرضها على المسرح |
| 5-of a patent manager | لمدير مكتب براءات الاختراع |
| 6- web surfing | استعراض الشبكة (العالمية للإنترنت) |
| 7- solar winds | حركة شمسية (قادمة من الشمس) |
| 8- as the most | الأكثر |
| 9- of defoliant | مادة كيميائية ترش بها النباتات حتى تتفتح أوراقها بسرعة |
| 10- from the reaction | وقبل موعدها المعتاد |
| 11- of the pouched | بسبب التفاعل مع ... |
| 12- of roads | الحيوانات الجرابية - ذات الجراب |
| 13- renowned for | (شبكة) من الطرق |
| | مشهور بـ |

- 14- Einstein أينشتاين (لاحظ أن كلمة photoelectric معناها كهروضوئي)
- 15- The novels قصص – (كلمة unadorned معناها "بلا تزيين" وكلمة prairies معناها "مروج")
- 16- mammals الحيوانات الثديية
- 17- none لا أحد
- 18- Felix Mendelssohn اسم شخص (مؤلف موسيقي)
- 19- No mammal لا يوجد أي حيوان ثديي
- ومعنى كلمة widespread "منتشر" ومعنى كلمة squirrel "سنجاب"
- 20- one
- 21- there
- 22- products of منتجات (الغابة)
- 23- and كاتب سيناريو = screenwriter
ممثلة = actress
- 24- nor a neither .. nor = ولا
- 25- not only ليس فقط
- 26- as well أيضاً
- 27- due to بسبب
- 28- so poisonous that شديد السمية لدرجة أن ...
- 29- either التعبير المستخدم بالجملة هو either ... or ... ومعناه إما ... أو ...
- 30- as a result of كنتيجة لـ ...

*** **

➔ Exercise 3 :

The following sentences are incomplete. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence :

الجملة التالية غير كاملة، اختر الكلمة أو العبارة الصحيحة لتكمل بها الجملة :

1- ... other mollusks, the oyster reproduces by eggs.

a- Like

b- As to

c- Regarding

d- With

2-The introduction of the Japanese persimmon into the United States aroused widespread interest throughout the country ...

the precocity of the trees and the large size and great beauty of the fruit.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| a- on account of | b- because |
| c- nevertheless | d- owing with |

3- Because of its warm tropical climate, Hawaii subzero temperatures.

- a- almost experiences never
- b- experiences never almost
- c- experiences almost never
- d- almost never experiences

4- In flush financial times, on Wall Street may employ as many as 800 stock brokers and managers.

- a- a brokerage typical stock
- b- typically stock, a brokerage
- c- a stock typical brokerage
- d- a typical stock brokerage

5- Even at the peak of its power, the circulating column of air at the core of a tornado in excess of 250 miles per hour.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| a- almost never reaches | b- reaches almost never |
| c- almost reaches never | d- reaches never almost |

6-Among the many unusual creatures of the high Nepalese forests with genetic ties going back to the time of mammoth.

- a- a breed is of unusual elephants
- b- is an unusual breed of elephants
- c- an unusual breed is of elephants
- d- elephants are an unusual breed

7- can be artificially connected with levers so that it draws a record of its movement on a graph.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| a- A muscle that | b- Such a muscle that |
| c- It is a muscle which it | d- A muscle |

- 8- "Earth" is a ... appearing in somewhat impure or diluted form.
- a- naturally occurring metal oxide
 - b- occurred naturally oxide metal
 - c- oxide metal occurring naturally
 - d- metal occurring naturally oxide
- 9-Wagner's son, Siegfried, was ... despite being devoid of originality and force.
- a- a man young, talented extremely
 - b- a young man, extremely talented
 - c- a talented young man extremely
 - d- an extremely talented young man
- 10- ... the import trade appreciate the proportion of imported food and drug stuffs.
- a- Few persons not associated with
 - b- Not few persons associated with
 - c- Associated with not a few persons
 - d- With not a few persons associated,
- 11- Dams vary in size from ... to branchy shrubbed obstacles thwarting the flow of water.
- a- log barriers large
 - b- large log barrier
 - c- barriers log large
 - d- log large barriers
- 12-From the inception of his long and distinguished career, this artist was concerned with how ... architecture with topography.
- a- integrating
 - b- to integrate
 - c- did he integrate
 - d- integrated
- 13-Legendary home of the Nabateans, Petra, is known ... housed more than 15,000 residents at one time.
- a- to have
 - b- to be
 - c- is
 - d- which
- 14-Unless an observer knows ... an eclipse properly, severe retinal and cornea damage can result.
- a- to observing
 - b- how observing
 - c- how to observe
 - d- to have observed

- 23-In the years following the American Revolution and prior to the establishment of a national government, Washington provided the fledgling country with keen economic insight,, and astute international judgment.
- a- a recognition of stability that was domestic
 - b- to stabilize the domestic situation
 - c- which was domestically stable
 - d- a sense of domestic stability
- 24-Despite the appearance of being merely pests, ants can serve a garden by eliminating other bothersome insects and
- a- they can aerate the soil
 - b- aerating the soil
 - c- to aerate the soil
 - d- aerate the soil
- 25-From Wrangell Island to Anchorage, Alaskan glacial formations rival those and ones located in northern Canada.
- a- found in Antarctica
 - b- which are found in Antarctica
 - c- finding in Antarctica
 - d- they find in Antarctica
- 26-... .. generally conceded that the respiration calorimeter devised and perfected by Atwood and his associates adequately meets the requirements of the field.
- a- There is
 - b- It is
 - c- There it is that
 - d- It is that
- 27-The red-headed clytus is a close relative of the banded ash borer and considerable damage to the wood of dead and dying ash.
- a- doing
 - b- to do
 - c- its
 - d- does
- 28-The continued use of the soils of the Ozark region is no longer possible because of a number of factors, both natural and
- a- those of which are artificial
 - b- artificial
 - c- artificially
 - d- artificiality

29-The common puffin is a member of the very well-defined family of auks, including, guillemonts, razorbills, and the extinct greak auk.

- a- those little auks b- the auks which are little
c- little auks d- auks that are little

30-Aluminum,, ductile metal, is the most abundant metal in the earth's crust.

- a- a silver b- that is a silversmith
c- a silvery d- that is silver

Answers :

Correct word	Meaning and Explanation
1. Like	مثل
2. on account of	بسبب
3. almost never experiences	لم تمر أبداً بـ ... (حرارة تحت الصفر)
4. a typical stock brokerage	شركة سمسرة عادية (في البورصة)
5. almost never reaches	لم تصل أبداً إلى أكثر من ...
6. is an unusual breed of elephants	سلالة غريبة من الأفيال
7. A muscle	عضلة
8. naturally occurring metal oxide	أكسيد معدني يوجد في الطبيعة
9. an extremely talented young man	شاب موهوب جداً
10. Few persons not associated with	قليل من الناس الذين ليس لهم علاقة بـ ..
11. large log barrier	حواجز كبيرة الكتل
12. to integrate	يدمج - يوحد
13. to have	
14. how to observe	كيفية متابعة ... - كيفية ملاحظة ...
15. to create	يخلق
16. to have suffered	أنه كان يعاني من
17. to supply the means	يزود بالوسائل والمعدات
18. when to sound	متى يطلق صوت (جهاز الإنذار) - وكلمة
	seismologist تعني "متخصص في علم الزلازل"
19. how to run	كيفية الجري (بسرعة)
20. to detect	للكشف عن ...
21. to have been	

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 22. false walls | حوائط زائفة |
| 23. a sense of domestic stability | إحساس بالاستقرار المحلي |
| 24. aerating the soil | يهوي التربة |
| 25. found in Antarctica | الموجودة في المنطقة القطبية الجنوبية |
| 26. It is | |
| 27. does | |
| 28. artificial | اصطناعي - غير طبيعي |
| 29. little auks | طائر قصير العنق والجناحين (من طيور البحار الشمالية) |
| 30. a silvery | فضي |

*** **

➔ Exercise 4 :

The following sentences are incomplete. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence :

الجملة التالية غير كاملة، اختر الكلمة أو العبارة الصحيحة لتكمل بها الجملة :

- 1- Ulysses S. Grant,, the supreme commander of Northern forces showed great magnanimity in receiving the surrender of his arch-rival, Robert E. Lee at the end of the Civil War.
 - a- who was
 - b- who
 - c- he was
 - d- whose
- 2- Though renowned for his work with the deaf, Alexander Graham Bell is best remembered for his invention of the telephone,
 - a- that it was an invention of ingenuity and impact
 - b- it was an invention of ingenuity and impact
 - c- an invention of ingenuity and impact
 - d- invention ingeniously and impaction
- 3- Mars,, has been a source of human fascination.
 - a- the fourth planet from the Sun
 - b- it is the fourth planet from the Sun
 - c- which the fourth planet from the Sun is it
 - d- is it the fourth planet from the Sun
- 4- Of all the saturated vegetable oils, coconut oil,, has the greatest concentration of polysaturated oils.
 - a- that derived it from the meat of the coconut

- b- it is derived from the meat of the coconut
c- derived from the meat of the coconut
d- is derived it from the meat of the coconut
- 5- Chopin, a famous Polish composer, died at Place Vendome, ...
a- a famous Paris square
b- it is a famous Paris square
c- a famous Paris square which
d- that is a famous Paris square.
- 6- The common sand crab,, carries a small garden on top of its shell.
a- which it is Hyas araneus b- is it Hyas araneus
c- there it is Hyas araneus d- Hyas araneus
- 7- Dubbing is an audio process one sound over another.
a- imprints b- that imprints it
c- which imprints d- that it imprints
- 8- The cheetah is a member of the feline family are being drastically reduced by in-breeding and lion predation.
a- whose numbers b- those numbers
c- that its numbers d- its numbers that
- 9- Wrap-around sound, a process patented by Dolby, is an audio device the moviegoer in the center of the action.
a- puts b- that puts them
c- that they put d- that puts
- 10- The next point is at the sawmill.
a- at which it is important to put a check upon wood waste
b- which is important to put a check upon wood wastes
c- that is important to put a check upon wood waste
d- important to put a check upon wood waste
- 11- Edward James was one of those peculiar types
a- that always young in animal spirits
b- whom always young in spirits animal
c- who are always young in animal spirits
d- they are always young in animal spirits

- 12- When speaking of the social mammals, there are other conditions of life that the newly born young should be watched all time.
a- in that it is necessary
b- in which it is necessary
c- if it is necessary
d- that they are necessary
- 13- they are widely perceived as gentle creatures, hippopotamuses are responsible for more human deaths in Africa than any other animal.
a- Despite of
b- Even though
c- In spite of
d- Nonetheless
- 14-a cold front meets a warm front, an area of turbulent air is created often producing thunderstorms and tornadoes.
a- And
b- When
c- That
d- However
- 15- Battles between ancient armies were usually fought crucial trading rout, fertile agricultural fields, or important sources of water were found..
a- those
b- wherever
c- not only
d- what
- 16- The Indian variety of crocodile is the most widely researched crocodile in the worldanatomical structure is so unusual.
a- because its
b- because of its
c- it is because
d- is because
- 17- Economics known as an inexact science because it relies heavily on variables and subjective judgments.
a- is
b- it is
c- which
d- that it
- 18- Not all currencies that are brokered on the world's major stock exchanges enough to generate windfall profits for the everyday investor.
a- valued
b- to be valuable
c- of value
d- are valuable

- 19- Written mail by email and other electronic technologies.
a- is being slowly transformed
b- will have been slowly transformed
c- slowly transforms
d- was slowly transformed
- 20- Airport x-ray devices designed more carefully in order to detect the more sophisticated forms of explosive materials that are now produced.
a- must have been
b- must
c- must be
d- must have been
- 21- Emerging in the spring or summer as an elongate, brownish to black beetle, the grub with its velvety body in length from 9 to 10mm.
a- which has ranged
b- it will have ranged
c- ranges
d- range
- 22- Out of the grave of the European Middle Ages with its new ideas about the place of humanity in the cosmos.
a- coming the Renaissance
b- came the Renaissance
c- the Renaissance came
d- the Renaissance which came
- 23- An excellent cosmetologist in the most unsophisticated hair salon can make a man seem to have more hair than
a- has actually he
b- he actually has
c- it actually is
d- is it actually
- 24- Only after extreme territorial disputes usually involving females to killing each other.
a- male chimpanzees resort
b- do male chimpanzees resort
c- male chimpanzees resorted
d- resorting are male chimpanzees
- 25- constructed with concrete blocking experience the insect problems of termites that wooden houses have.
a- Seldom houses
b- Houses seldom
c- Seldom do houses
d- Houses so seldom

- 26- sort of winter means cold, stormy weather, a short daylight, and a scarcity of fruits, seeds, insects that animals can consume.
- a- Even an ordinary
 - b- Ordinary, an even
 - c- An ordinary, even
 - d- Ordinary even an
- 27- Besides the fact that it can walk, the crayfish has another... by swimming.
- a- quite of means different locomotion
 - b- different means of quite locomotion
 - c- quite different means of locomotion
 - d- locomotion of means quite different
- 28- In the fiscal year 1910, the was 16 cents per pound before it was distributed to retail outlets.
- a- tea value of average import
 - b- import average value of tea
 - c- average import value of tea
 - d-average value of import tea
- 29- Chestnut bark disease may be controlled by a efficient pruning system, though this method is impractical with
- a- large trees, Japanese ornamental
 - b- Japanese large ornamental trees
 - c- ornamental Japanese large trees
 - d- large Japanese ornamental trees
- 30-Long before dogs became domesticated in Western countries, roamed the forests and grasslands of northern Europe and America.
- a- they
 - b- which
 - c- however
 - d- and
- 31- the larger markets, soil stability must be achieved through changing technologies.
- a- In the Eastern states closely adjacent to
 - b- Closely in the Eastern states, adjacent to
 - c- Adjacent closely in the Eastern states,
 - d- Adjacent in the closely Eastern states,

- 32- All doctors agree a second diagnosis in the event of a potentially dangerous disease.
 a- that patients should seek
 b- patients should be sought
 c- patients they seek
 d- patients that should seek
- 33- continue to pollute the ocean with all forms of contamination from sewage to solid wastes such as plastic containers remains a mystery to environmentalists.
 a- Although people
 b- People that
 c- Why people
 d- Those people that
- 34- advances and broadens our understanding of the complex problems of soil fertility.
 a- Whatever adds to the biochemical knowledge of soils
 b- When it adds that to the biochemical knowledge
 c- While it is added to the biochemical knowledge of soils
 d- Whomever adds to the biochemical knowledge of soils
- 35- Blame for the invention of nuclear weapons must fall upon ...
 a- however conceived their invention in the first place.
 b- whenever conceived their invention in the first place.
 c- whatsoever conceived their invention in the first place.
 d- whoever conceived their invention in the first place.

Answers :

Correct word	Meaning and Explanation
1- who was	الذي كان
2- an invention of ingenuity and impact	وهو اختراع مبدع ومؤثر
3- the fourth planet from the Sun	الكوكب الرابع من حيث قربته من الشمس
4- derived from the meat of the coconut	مستخرج من لب جوز الهند
5- a famous Paris square	ميدان شهير في باريس
6- Hyas araneus	اسم نوع من أنواع حيوان "السرطان"
7- which imprints	التي تطبع
8- whose numbers	أعضائها
9- that puts	التي تضع

- 10- at which it is important to put a check upon wood waste
حيث يصبح من المهم متابعة هالك الأخشاب
- 11- who are always young in animal spirits
الذين يبدون كالشباب دائماً ولديهم حيوية
- 12- in which it is necessary
حيث من الضروري
- 13- Even though
بالرغم من
- 14- When
عندما
- 15- wherever
حيثما
- 16- because its (anatomical structure) ...
لأن (تكوينها التشريحي) ...
- 17- is
ذات قيمة كبيرة - قيمة
- 18- are valuable
يتحول تدريجياً
- 19- is being slowly transformed
يجب أن
- 20- must be
يتراوح (طولها) (أي الخنفساء)
- 21- ranges
بدأ عصر النهضة
- 22- came the Renaissance
ما عنده
- 23- he actually has
ما يلجأ ذكور الشمبانزي إلى (القتل)
- 24- do male chimpanzees resort
نادراً ما تعاني (المنازل المصنوعة من المسلح)
- 25- Seldom do houses
حتى (الشتاء) العادي
- 26- Even an ordinary
طريقة مختلفة تماماً للحركة
- 27- quite different means of locomotion
متوسط قيمة استيراد الشاي
- 28- average import value of tea
أشجار الزينة اليابانية الضخمة
- 29- large Japanese ornamental trees
30- they
- 31- In the Eastern states closely adjacent to
في الولايات الغربية القريبة من ..
- 32- that patients should seek
أن المرضى يجب أن يسعوا إلى
- 33- Why people (continue)
لماذا (يستمر) الناس في ...
- 34- Whatever adds to the biochemical knowledge of soils
أي شيء يضيف الجديد إلى علم الكيمياء الحيوية للتربة ...
(يحسن ويوسع فهمنا لمشكلات التربة المعقدة الخاصة بالخصوبة)
- 35- whoever conceived their invention in the first place
كل من فكر في اختراعها منذ البداية.

*** **

CHAPTER 4

VOCABULARY

المفردات

**** *

Vocabulary List :

يتناول هذا الفصل قياس قدرة الطالب اللغوية وحصيلته منها، وفي بدايته نستعرض قائمة بأهم الكلمات التي قد يواجهها الطالب في اختبار التوفل. فالقائمة التالية تركز على الكلمات كثيرة الاستخدام في الاختبار. وفي القائمة ستجد معنى الكلمة بالإنجليزية والعربية ثم مثال لاستخدامها ثم مترادفاتهما Synonyms وأضدادها Antonyms إن وجدت.

abandon :	to give up completely يهجر - يترك
Example :	They abandoned the sinking ship. لقد تركوا السفينة الغارقة.
Synonyms :	relinquish; forgo; forsake
abash :	to lose self-confidence يرتبك - يُخجل - يُربك
Example :	He was abashed in front of the big great audience. لقد ارتبك أمام الجمهور الكبير.
Synonyms :	fluster; disconcert; discomfit; discompose
abdicate :	to give up claim to يتنازل عن (عرش - منصب)
Example :	The young helpless prince abdicated the throne. تنازل الأمير الصغير البائس عن العرش.
Synonyms :	renounce; abandon; relinquish
abet:	to encourage -or support يشجع - يحرض
Example :	The quick false victory abetted the enemy to advance. شجع النصر السريع الزائف العدو على التقدم.
Synonyms :	spur; incite
Antonym :	deter

TOEFL (PBT – CBT – iBT)

abridge:	to shorten	يختصر – يلخص
Example :	He abridged his lengthy speech.	اختصر خطابه المطول جداً.
Synonyms :	curtail; diminish; retrench	
Antonyms :	protract; elongate; amplify	
abrogate:	to abolish or render void	يلغي – يُبطل
Example :	The treaty was abrogated by mutual consent.	ألغيت الاتفاقية بموافقة متبادلة من أطرافها.
Synonyms :	annul; nullify; rescind; void	
abstemious:	moderate in the use of ...	معتدل – غير مسرف
Example :	He is always abstemious in using his wealth.	إنه دائماً معتدل في استخدامه لثروته.
Synonyms :	temperate	
academic:	Pertaining to schooling	جامعي – تعليمي
Example :	This is an academic discussion, don't be angry.	هذه مناقشة جامعية، لا داع للغضب.
accede:	to agree to	يقبل – يوافق
Example :	They acceded to a request and sent me an e-mail.	لقد وافقوا على طلبي وأرسلوا لي بريداً إلكترونياً.
Synonym :	assent	
Antonym :	demur	
accelerate:	to quicken; speed	يسرع – يعجل
Example :	He accelerated his work to finish early.	أسرع في عمله لكي ينتهي منه مبكراً.
Synonym :	expedite	
Antonym :	retard	
accolade:	an award or salute	ميدالية – وسام – تحية
Example :	They gave a high accolade for the returning hero.	منحوا البطل العائد وساماً عالياً.
Synonyms :	tribute; ovation	
accord:	agreement or harmony	اتفاق – تناسق

TOEFL (PBT – CBT – iBT)

Example :	The newly married couple is in full accord. الزوجان حديثي الزواج متفقان تماماً.
Synonyms :	concord; concurrence
Antonyms :	dissension; discord
acrimonious:	sharp or harsh in language or temper لاذع
Example :	She hurt my feelings by her acrimonious remark. لقد آلمت أحاسيسي بملاحظتها اللاذعة.
Synonyms :	suave; affable
acumen:	Keeness of mind; insight فطنة – بصيرة
Example :	He shows exceptional business acumen. لقد أظهر بصيرة تجارية نادرة.
Synonyms :	perspicacity; discernment; perception
Antonym :	obtuseness
admonish:	To warn or find fault gently يحذر – يعاتب
Example :	Try to admonish this unruly child. حاول أن تحذر هذا الطفل العنيد.
Synonyms :	caution; reprimand; reprehend; reproach
adversary:	an opponent خصم – عدو
Example :	He could hardly win his adversary after a bitter debate. لقد استطاع أن يكسب خصمه بعد جدال مرير.
Synonyms :	antagonist; enemy
Antonyms :	cohort; confederate; ally; accomplice
adversity:	misfortune شدة – بلية – حظ عاثر
Example :	Be calm in the face of adversity. كن هادئاً عند مواجهة الشدائد.
Synonyms :	affliction; mischance; reverses
aesthetic :	pertaining to the beauty جمالي – فني
Example :	She is interested in aesthetic values rather than in purely practical affairs. إنها تهتم بالنواحي الجمالية وليس فقط بالأمور العملية.
affable :	sociable; courteous; أنيس – دمث - اجتماعي
Example :	He is an affable gentleman. إنه رجل اجتماعي.

TOEFL (PBT – CBT – iBT)

Synonyms :	civil; complaisant; benign; gracious; genial; urbane; cordial
Antonyms :	curt; brusque; rude; boorish; surly
affluent:	Prosperous; flourishing; rich وافر - غني
Example :	His affluent grandfather died and he got a massive treasure. مات جده الغني وحصل على ثروة كبيرة.
Synonyms :	opulent; profuse
Antonyms :	destitute; impecunious
aggressive:	attacking; offensive عدواني - هجومي - كريه
Example :	He annoyed me by his aggressive attitude. لقد أزعجني بموقفه العدواني.
Synonyms :	bumptious; officious; obtrusive
Antonyms :	meek; humble; retiring; diffident
alacrity:	eagerness; cheerful promptness ابتهاج - خفة
Example :	She accepted the offer with alacrity. قبلت العرض بابتهاج.
Synonyms :	celerity; briskness; energy; animation
Antonyms :	apathy; nonchalance; sluggishness; lethargy
allay:	to calm; to lessen in severity يُسكن - يهدئ
Example :	He is at ease now after his fears have been allayed. إنه مرتاح الآن بعد أن هدأت مخاوفه.
Synonyms :	appease; alleviate; pacify; assuage; abate; mitigate; propitiate; mollify; placate
Antonyms :	intensify; aggravate
allude :	to refer to something indirectly يلمح
Example :	He alluded to his best friend's misfortune. لقد لَمَحَ إلى محنة أعز أصدقاءه.
Synonyms :	insinuate; intimate; imply
Antonyms :	refer; cite
allure:	To tempt by flattery or an attractive offer يغري - يغوي
Example :	She was allured by the prospect of the job. لقد خدعت بمظهر الوظيفة.

TOEFL (PBT – CBT – iBT)

synonyms :	decoy; inveigle; entice; seduce; wheedle; beguile; cajole
antonym :	repel
ambiguous:	uncertain; vague غير مؤكد – غامض – ملتبس
Example :	All journalists were puzzled by the ambiguous statement. تحيير جميع الصحفيين بسبب البيان الغامض.
synonyms :	hazy; obscure; equivocal; dubious; nebulous
antonyms :	explicit; unquestionable
amenable:	obedient; willing to submit مذعن - سهل الانقياد
Example :	She is amenable to all suggestions she hears. إنها سهلة الانقياد لكل المقترحات التي تسمعها.
synonyms :	tractable; docile; responsive
antonyms :	intractable, refractory, recalcitrant
amiable:	good-natured; friendly لطيف – ودود
Example :	He attracted many friends by his amiable manner. لقد جذب إليه الكثير من الأصدقاء بطريقته الودودة.
synonyms :	complaisant
antonyms :	aggressive; hostile
anarchy:	state of confusion - فوضى lawlessness غياب السلطة
Example :	Iraq was brought to utter anarchy by the US occupation. أصبحت العراق في فوضى تامة بسبب الاحتلال.
synonyms :	chaos; pandemonium
animus:	a feeling of hatred عدا
Example :	It is an old animus between the two families. إنه عدا قديم بين العائلتين.
synonym :	enmity; rancor; malevolence; animosity
antonyms :	amity
annals:	historical records سجلات التاريخ

TOEFL (PBT – CBT – iBT)

Example :	This fact is stated in the annals of literature. هذه الحقيقة مذكورة في سجلات التاريخ.
anonymous:	of unknown authorship غير مسمى (كاتبه غير معروف)
Example :	It is an old anonymous publication. إنها مطبوعة قديمة وكاتبها غير معروف.
antithesis:	contrast; the direct opposite تضاد - تناقض
Example :	His selfish attitude seemed to me the as antithesis of patriotism. إن سلوكه الأناني يبدو لي متناقضاً مع الوطنية.
apathy:	lack of feeling, emotion, or interest لا مبالاة
Example :	This apathy is not good for a worker. هذه اللامبالاة غير مطلوبة من العامل.
synonyms :	torpor; lethargy; sluggishness; listlessness; languor
antonyms :	zeal, animation
apprehensive:	fearful - being unprepared خائف - قلق
Example :	Norhan is apprehensive of the examination. نورهان خائفة من الاختبار.
apprise:	to inform يُخبر - يُعلم
Example :	He apprised his officers of the new situation. أخبر ضباطه بالموقف الجديد.
approbation:	approval; praise استحسان
Example :	The new plan was met with approbation. قوبلت الخطة الجديدة بالاستحسان.
synonym :	commendation
antonym :	disapprobation
arbiter:	a person who has authority to decide matters in disputes حكم - مُحكم

TOEFL (PBT – CBT – iBT)

Example :	A fair decision was rendered by the arbiter. أخذ الحكم قراراً عادلاً.
synonyms :	mediator; arbitrator
archetype:	an original pattern نموذج أصلي
Example :	Several copies were reproduced from the archetype. تم استخراج عدة نسخ من النموذج الأصلي.
synonyms :	prototype
antonyms :	stereotype, facsimile, replica
arid:	dry; barren جاف – قاحل
Example :	They couldn't stay for long in the arid desert land. لم يستعطوا البقاء لفترة طويلة في الصحراء القاحلة.
synonyms :	jejune; parched
antonyms :	arable; fertile
aristocracy:	a privileged class الطبقة العالية في المجتمع
Example :	She wants to enjoy all privileges enjoyed by the aristocracy. إنها تريد الاستمتاع بكل مميزات الطبقة العالية.
synonym :	oligarchy
antonym :	democracy
armistice:	a temporary suspension of hostilities هدنة
Example :	The long armistice halted the war. أوقفت الهدنة الطويلة الحرب.
synonyms :	truce
artful:	sly; crafty بارع – داهية – ماهر
Example :	He attained his mean objective by artful tricks. لقد نال أهدافه الدنيئة باستخدام حيل ماهرة.
synonyms :	cunning; wily; adroit; ingenious; guileful
antonyms :	guileless; ingenuous; artless
articulate:	to speak clearly or distinctly يلفظ بوضوح

TOEFL (PBT – CBT – iBT)

Example :	He articulated slowly so that he could not be misunderstood. إنه يلفظ كلماته بوضوح حتى يتأكد من أن كلامه مفهوم.
ascetic:	rigorously self-denying زاهد – ناسك
Example :	He is a real ascetic, He owns nothing but his clothes. إنه حقاً زاهد، فهو لا يملك سوى ملابسه.
synonyms :	austere; abstinent
antonym :	wanton; self-indulgent
askance:	with distrust شزراً – باستياء – باستكار
Example :	She with looked askance at the forged signature. نظرت باستكار إلى التوقيع المزور.
assiduous:	industrious - كاد - مجتهد
Example :	Karem is an assiduous worker. إن كارم عامل مجتهد.
synonyms :	şcdulous; attentive; diligent; indefatigable
antonyms :	indolent; slothful
asylum:	a place offering shelter and retreat ملجأ
Example :	At last, he found asylum from persecution. لقد وجد أخيراً ملجأ له من الاضطهاد.
synonyms :	sanctuary; refuge
attribute:	assign يعزو – يرجع
Example :	She attributed his success to hard work. لقد عزت نجاحه إلى العمل الجاد.
synonyms :	ascribe
augment:	to increase; enlarge يزداد – يزيّد
Example :	Our army was augmented by numerous enlistments. زاد عدد أفراد جيشنا بسبب كثرة المتطوعين.

TOEFL (PBT – CBT – iBT)

synonyms :	enhance; amplify	
antonyms :	abate; curtail	
auspicious:	indicating a happy outcome	ميمون – مبشر
Example :	The prospect for this project appears auspicious.	
		إن التوقعات الخاصة بهذا المشروع مبشرة.
synonyms :	propitious; fortunate	
antonyms :	ominous; foreboding	
authentic:	genuine	أصيل – حقيقي – غير زائف
Example :	The lawyer proved that the document is authentic.	
		أثبت المحامي أن المستند حقيقي.
synonyms :	veritable; bona fide	
antonyms :	apocryphal; counterfeit; spurious; bogus	
autocratic:	despotic	استبدادي – مطلق
Example :	He was feared by the masses as an autocratic ruler.	
		إن الجماهير تخشاه بصفته حاكم مستبد.
synonym :	tyrannical	
antonym :	benevolent	
avarice:	excessive greed	جشع شديد
Example :	He has a fortune by avarice and miserliness.	
		لقد جمع ثروة بسبب الجشع الشديد والبخل.
synonyms :	covetousness; cupidity; avidity	
antonym :	magnanimity	
baneful:	destructive; poisonous	ضار – مفسد – مميت
Example :	The earthquake had a baneful effect.	
		كان للزلزال أثر ضار.
synonyms :	deleterious; pernicious; virulent; noxious	
antonym :	beneficent	

TOEFL (PBT – CBT – iBT)

belie :	to give a false idea of ... يعطي فكرة خاطئة عن ...
Example :	He gave me a belie about his project. لقد أعطاني فكرة خاطئة عن مشروعه.
synonyms :	misrepresent
bellicose:	inclined to quarrel; warlike ميل للقتال
Example :	His bellicose attitude often got him into fights. إن سلوكه المولع بالقتال يوقعه عادة في العراك.
synonyms :	pugnacious, contentious, disputatious
antonyms :	pacific, conciliatory
belligerent:	a country engaged in war دولة محاربة
Example :	The two belligerent nations were destroyed. هلكت الدولتان المتحاربتان.
benevolent:	kindly; charitable خير – كريم
Example :	Hatim is really benevolent and wise. إن حاتم حقاً كريم وحكيم.
synonyms :	benign, benignant, gracious, magnanimous
antonyms :	malevolent, malignant
bereave:	to deprive or leave desolate by loss يفقد
Example :	The sorrowful widow has just bereaved of her husband. لقد فقدت هذه الأرملة زوجها منذ فترة قليلة.
besmirch:	to soil or dirty يلطخ – يلوث – يلوث سمعة
Example :	He tried all means to besmirch his opponent's good name with vile epithets. لقد جرب كل الوسائل لكي يلطخ اسم خصمه الجيد بصفات حقيرة.
synonyms :	defile; smirch; bespatter
biased:	prejudiced متحيز – منحاز
Example :	She was misled by a biased point of view. لقد ضللت بسبب وجهة نظر متحيزة.
synonyms :	bigoted; arbitrary; partial; partisan

TOEFL (PBT – CBT – iBT)

antonyms :	disinterested, equitable
bibliophile:	a lover of books محب الكتب – جامع كتب
Example :	The bibliophile admired the old book. أعجب جامع الكتب بالكتاب القديم.
bizarre:	queer; unusual in appearance غريب – عجيب
Example :	Her bizarre clothes draw the attention to her. لفتت ثيابها الغريبة الأنظار إليها.
synonyms :	odd; fantastic; eccentric
bland :	gentle; polite; agreeable دمث – مؤدب – سائغ
Example :	I follow a bland diet, without irritating foods. أنا أتبع حمية سائغة لا تحتوي على مأكولات حريفة.
synonyms :	mild; suave
antonyms :	piquant; tart; caustic; acrid; pungent
blandishment:	a flattering speech or act تملق – مداينة
Example :	He attracted people by his blandishments. إنه يجذب الناس بالمداينة.
blight:	to ruin or decay يفسد – يصيب بأفة
Example :	The wheat blighted by incessant rain. فسد القمح بسبب المطر المتواصل.
synonyms :	wither; blast
blithe:	gay and lighthearted مرح – خال من الهموم
Example :	She spread cheer with her blithe spirit. لقد نشرت السعادة بروحها المرحّة.
synonyms :	jocund; merry; joyous
antonyms :	dejected; forlorn; abject
bog:	a swamp مستنقع
Example :	The big animal sank into the spongy bog. سقط الحيوان الضخم في المستنقع الزلق.
synonyms :	morass; fen; quagmire; mire

TOEFL (PBT – CBT – iBT)

bombastic:	high-sounding	طنان – منمق
Example :	Her bombastic speech was really potent.	إن حديثها المنمق مقنع فعلاً.
synonyms :	ranting; pompous; fustian	
boorish:	unrefined in speech or manners	جلف – ريفي
Example :	He showed that he was really boorish.	لقد أثبت أنه جلف بحق.
synonyms :	churlish; uncouth; crass	
antonym :	suave	
buffoon:	clown	مهرج - مضحك
Example :	He was just a buffoon, he can't be a director.	لقد كان مجرد مهرج، وهو لا يصلح أن يكون مديراً.
synonyms :	harlequin	
bulwark:	a fortification	متراس (حاجز) – حصن
Example :	The troop built a lofty bulwark for defense.	أقامت القوة حاجزاً مرتفعاً كحماية لهم.
synonym :	rampart	
bumptious:	obnoxiously conceited	مغرور جداً
Example :	The bumptious football player, puffed up with his own importance.	تباهى لاعب الكرة المغرور جداً بأهميته.
synonyms :	aggressive; arrogant; contumelious; overbearing	

نهاية الجزء الأول من القائمة

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TOEFL (PBT – CBT – iBT)

وفي الجزء التالي من القائمة ستجد بقية كلمات القائمة ومعها معانيها باللغتين الإنجليزية والعربية فقط ومطلوب منك أن تبحث عن مترادفات وأضداد لها في قاموس كبير وأن تحاول استخدام كل منها في جملة تامة صحيحة:

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
cabal	a small group of persons engaged in a plotting	جمعية سرية
cacophonous	unharmonious sounding	متنافر النغمات
cadaverous	corpse-like; haggard; pale	شاحب - هزيل
callous	unfeeling or insensitive	قاسي الفؤاد - صلب
calumniate	slander	يشوه سمعة - يفترى على ...
candid	frank; outspoken	صريح
cantankerous	ill-natured; quarrelsome	مشاكس - محب للخصام
captious	quick to find faults	عياب - مغرض
castigate	to punish /criticize severely	يؤنب - ينتقد
celestial	pertaining to the sky	سماوي - علوي - سام
chauvinist	an extreme patriot	مغال في الوطنية
chicanery	trickery; deception	مخادعة - حيلة
chronic	continuing for a long time	مزمن - متواصل
circumspect	cautious	حذر - محتسب - واع
circumvent	to gain an advantage by the use of trick	يغلب بالحيلة
clamorous	loud and noisy	صاخب
clandestine	secret; stealthy	سري
clement	merciful; gentle	رؤوف - رحيم
coalition	alliance	ائتلاف - اندماج
coercion	compelling by physical force	إجبار - إكراه
cogent	having the force to compel	مقنع - مقنع
commodious	roomy	رحب - فسيح - متسع
compatible	harmonious; able	متناغم - منسجم - متوافق
compendium	a brief summary	خلاصة وافية
compensation	payment for services	تعويض - مقابل مادي
complacent	self-satisfied	راض عن نفسه
compunction	regret for wrongdoing	ندم - وخز الضمير

TOEFL (PBT – CBT – iBT)

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
concede	to admit as true	يسلم بـ ...
condole	to express sympathy	يواسي - يشاطر
condone	to forgive or overlook	يصفح - يغفر
confederate	a person allied with others	حليف
consensus	general agreement	اتفاق جماعي على رأي
consternation	lack of courage	رعب - ذعر
contemptuous	expressive of contempt	مزدبر
convivial	festive; gay	بهيج - سار
copious	plentiful	وافر - غزير
corpulent	fat	بدين - سمين
cosmopolitan	one who is at home in all countries	شخص يعتبر العالم كله وطناً له
coterie	a group of people joined by common interests	زمرة - مجموعة - شلة
countenance	a face	وجه - سيماء - محيا
craven	coward	جبان - رعديد
credence	trust – belief	تصديق - اعتماد
credible	worthy of belief	موثوق
creditable	deserving credit or honor	صاديق - مشرف
credulous	inclined to believe anything	ساذج
cringe	to shrink in fear	ينكمش خوفاً
crucial	decisive or critical; difficult	حاسم - عصيب
cryptic	containing hidden meaning	خفي المعنى
culpable	deserving blame or censure	ملوم - مستحق اللوم
cumbrous	burdensome and clumsy	ثقليل - أخرق
curb	to control, check, or restrain	يكبح - يلجم
cursory	hurried	خاطف - سريع - مسرع
curt	rudely abrupt	مقتضب بطريقة فظة
cynical	sneeringly distrustful	ساخر - عياب
dearth	scarcity	قلة - ندرة
deference	submitting to the wishes or judgment of another	إذعان - نزولاً على رغبة شخص آخر

TOEFL (PBT – CBT – iBT)

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
delectable	very pleasing	سار جداً - مبهج
delete	to erase or cancel	يلغى - يمسح - يبطل
delincate	to sketch or portray	يرسم - يخطط
delinquent	an offender	جانح - مقصر
deluge	a great flood; downpour	طوفان - مطر غامر
demeanor	behavior	تصرف - سلوك
demure	modest or prim	محشَّم - رزين - متظاهر بالاحتشام
denounce	to speak against	يتهم - يشجب
deplete	to empty or to use up	يستنفذ
deplore	to express sorrow or grief over	يحزن من أجل ..
depreciate	to belittle or speak slightly of	ينقص من قدره
devastation	widespread ruin	خراب - دمار
devoid	lacking in; not possessing	خال من - مجرد من
devout	devoted to	مخلص لـ ..
dictum	art authoritative statement	قول مأثور
didactic	designed to teach	تعليمي
diffident	lacking in self-confidence	غير واثق من نفسه
dilemma	a difficult situation	مأزق - ورطة - معضلة
disconcert	to confuse; to embarrass	يفسد - يربك
disconsolate	depressed;	مغموم - منفطر الفؤاد
discourse	to converse or talk; to discuss	حديث - خطبة
discrete	separate; two discrete issues	غير مترابط - مفصل
discursive	rambling from one subject to another	يستطرد
disparity	inequality	تباين - تفاوت
dispassionate	free from feeling or partiality	نزيه
dispatch	to do speedily	ينجز العمل بسرعة
dissent	to disagree	انشقاق - معارضة
dissolute	living loosely	فاجر - فاسق - منغمس في الملاذات
distraught	mentally distressed	مخبول - ذاهل
diverse	varied; different	متعدد - متنوع
diverting	entertaining	مسلى
divulge	to make public or reveal	يكشف (سراً) - يذيع

TOEFL (PBT – CBT – iBT)

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
dogmatic	positive in expressing an opinion	جازم
dolorous	sorrowful; mournful	حزين – محزن
dynamic	forceful	فعال
edict	a public command	مرسوم – أمر عال
edify	to instruct or uplift	يثقف – يرفع
effete	no longer productive	واهن – عقيم – عاجز
egotistic	conceited	أناني – مغرور – متبجح
ejaculate	to utter suddenly	يهتف – يقول فجأة وبقوة
elicit	to draw out	يثير – يحدث – يستخرج
elucidate	to make clear; to explain	يوضح – يشرح
emissary	a person sent on an errand or mission	مبعوث
engender	to cause; produce	يتولد – يحدث – ينشأ
ennui	boredom	سأم – ضجر – ملل
entreat	to beg earnestly	يتوسل – يستعطف – يتضرع
ephemeral	very short-lived	سريع الزوال
epigram	a brief pointed saying	حكمة قصيرة
epitaph	a tombstone inscription	نقش على قبر أو ضريح
epithet	a phrase that describes a quality	لقب – نعت
equanimity	evenness of temper or mind	اتزان
err	to be mistaken or go astray	يخطئ – يأتئ – يضل
erratic	irresponsible; eccentric	شاذ – ضال – شارد
erudite	learned	واسع المعرفة – متعلم
exceptionable	objectionable	موضع اعتراض
exculpate	to free from blame	يبرئ
exemplary	serving as a model	يقدي به – نموذجي
exodus	departure, emigration	خروج – نزوح
exotic	strange and foreign	دخيل – غريب
expatiate	to speak or write in detail	يطنب – يسهب
expatriate	to banish or exile	مغترب – منفي
expedient	convenient	ملائم – مناسب
exploit	to use for one's selfish purpose	يستغل (لمصلحته)
expound	to set forth in detail	يفسر – يشرح

TOEFL (PBT – CBT – iBT)

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
expurgate	to purify	يهذب (كتاباً) بالحذف منه قبل النشر
extemporaneous	done or spoken without preparation	مُرتجل
extinct	no longer existing or active	خامد – منقرض
extirpate	to root out, destroy totally	يقْتلع – يستأصل
extraneous	not essential; foreign	غير جوهرى – غريب
exultation	great rejoicing	ابتهاج – تهلل
facade	front or face	واجهة (المبنى)
fallacious	unsound; misleading	مضلل – مخيب للأمل
fallible	liable to make mistakes	معرض للخطأ
fathom	to penetrate and understand	يسبر الغور – يفهم
fatuous	foolish; silly	أبله – أحمق
fealty	faithfulness	إخلاص – ولاء
feasible	workable	معقول – ملائم
fervid	spirited; ardent	نشيط – مفعم بالحيوية
fiasco	a ludicrous and complete failure	إخفاق تام
fictitious	unreal; made-up	غير حقيقى – زائف
flaccid	lacking firmness	رخو – مترهل
flagrant	outstandingly bad	أثيم – فاضح – فظيع
flamboyant	elaborately showy	متوهج
flaunt	display or wave boastfully	يزدهى
fleeting	passing swiftly	سريع الزوال
fluctuate	to waver from one course to another	يتقلب
forbear	to exercise self control	يتذرع بالصبر
forensic	pertaining to law courts	شرعى – قضائى
fortuitous	accidental	تصادفى
fracas	a disorderly quarrel	شجار – مشاجرة
frustrate	to prevent	يخيب – يحبط
fulsome	disgustingly excessive	مثير للاشمئزاز
garnish	to trim or decorate	يزخرف – يزين
genealogy	regular descent of a person	سلسلة نسب
genesis	origin	أصل – تكون
gesticulate	to make gestures	يومئ (وهو يتكلم)

TOEFL (PBT – CBT – iBT)

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
ghastly	horrible, deathlike	شاحب كالموتي – شنيع
gibe	to laugh at	يعير – يهزأ
glib	smooth-spoken	عفوي – غير متكلف
gluttonous	given to gluttony	شره – نهم
gregarious	tending to associate with others of one's kind	اجتماعي – سربي – قطيعي
harbinger	a forerunner	بشير – نذير
haughty	proud	متعجرف – متغطرس
heedless	thoughtless; taking little care	طائش – مهمل
heinous	wicked; hateful	شائن – شنيع
heresy	an opinion held in opposition to the traditional view	بدعة – هرطقة
hiatus	a gap or vacancy	ثغرة – فجوة
histrionic	pertaining to the theater	مسرحي
hoax	a trick or deception	خدعة
homonyms	two words having the same sound but different meanings	ألفاظ متجانسة
hovel	a dirty or wretched dwelling	خيمة – كوخ
hyperbole	extravagant exaggeration for effect	مبالغة – غلو
idiosyncrasy	a. personal peculiarity	خصوصية شخصية
ignominious	incurring public disgrace	شائن
immaculate	spotless; pure	طاهر – نظيف – نقي
imminent	likely to occur soon	وشيك
immune	exempt from	معفي – مستثنى
impale	to pierce through	يثقب – يخوزق
impeccable	faultless	معصوم من الخطأ
impervious	incapable of being penetrated	مغلق – منيع
implacable	incapable of being soothed	حقود – عنيد
impostor	one who pretends to be what he is not	محتال
imprecation	a curse	لعنة
impregnable	unconquerable	حصين – منيع
impropriety	improper act	خطأ – قلة لياقة

TOEFL (PBT – CBT – iBT)

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
impugn	to attack or criticize as false	يطعن في .. - يفند
incarcerate	to imprison	يسجن - يحجز
incisive	cutting	حاد - قاطع
incontrovertible	indisputable	لا يقبل الجدل
increment	an increase	زيادة في المقدار
incumbent	an officeholder	صاحب منصب
indigenous	native	أهلي - بلدي
inference	a conclusion	استدلال - استنتاج
ingenious	demonstrating originality	حاذق - مبدع
ingenuous	simple and straightforward	صريح - مخلص
inhibit	to hinder	يمنع - يكبت
innocuous	harmless	حميد - غير ضار
inordinate	excessive	جامح - متطرف
insatiable	unable to be satisfied	نهم - لا يشبع
insidious	working secretly or slyly	ماكر
instigate	to stir tip	يحرض على القيام بعمل ما
integrity	honesty, moral soundness	استقامة
inveigh	to speak angrily or bitterly	يندد - يهاجم بعنف
ire	anger	غضب - حق
irksome	tedious, monotonous	مضجر - مضايق
itinerant	traveling about; wandering	متجول - متطوف
jargon	confused spoken words	رطانة - لغة غير مفهومة
jeopardy	danger	خطر (بحيق بمتهم)
jettison	to throw	يطرح - يهجر
judicious	wise; using good judgment	حكيم
kaleidoscopic	constantly changing or varying	دائم التغير
ken	range of understanding	مدى الإدراك أو الفهم
lachrymose	causing to shedding tears	مبكي
laconic	saying much in few words	موجز - مقتضب
larceny	theft	سرقة
latent	hidden	كامن - مستتر
lethal	deadly	مميت - مهلك

TOEFL (PBT – CBT – iBT)

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
longevity	prolonged duration of life	طول العمر
lucid	clear; transparent	رائق – شفاف – صافي التفكير
ludicrous	ridiculous	مضحك (لغرابته أو سخفه)
luminary	an eminent person	شخصية بارزة
machiavellian	sacrificing moral principles in order to attain power	مكيافيللي (يطلق على من يضحى بكل المبادئ الأخلاقية من أجل الوصول إلى السلطة).
malicious	bearing, or acting with animosity	حقود
masquerade	to assume a deceptive appearance	يتنكر
maudlin	sentimental to the point of tears	جياش العاطفة
mediocre	average in quality	معتدل الجودة
mercenary	one that serves merely for wages	مرتزق
meretricious	attracting in a false, or showy manner	خادع
meticulous	fussy about minute details	شديد التدقيق – موسوس
mettle	disposition; spirit	طبع – مزاج
microcosm	a little world	عالم صغير
mimic	to make fun of or copy by imitating	يقلد
monologue	a speech by one person	حديث من طرف واحد مشهد مسرحي يؤديه ممثل واحد
morose	gloomy; ill-humored	كئيب – نكد المزاج
motley	of various colors	متعدد الألوان
mottled	spotted or streaked with varied colors	مبرقش (ملون)
murky	dark; cloudy	غامق – غائم
mutable	given to frequent change in nature	متقلب (بسبب أحوال الطبيعة)
myriad	innumerable	عدد ضخم
nap	short sleep – brief sleep	سنة من النوم
nautical	pertaining to ships or navigation	بحري
nettle	to irritate or provoke	يثير – يغيظ – يغضب
nocturnal	pertaining to, or occurring	ليلي – متعلق بالليل

TOEFL (PBT – CBT – iBT)

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
	in, the night	
noisome	foul-smelling	ضار - مؤذ - كريه الرائحة
nonchalant	unmoved or indifferent	لا مبال - غير مكترث
nostalgia	homesickness	الحنين للوطن
notorious	widely known for bad reasons	سئ السمعة
novice	a beginner	مبتدئ
obdurate	hard-hearted; stubborn	قاسي الفؤاد - فظ - عنيد
oblivious	forgetful; absent-minded	غافل - كثير النسيان
obsolete	no longer in use	عتيق - قديم الطراز
obviate	to prevent, dispose of	يتحاشى - يتجنب
omnipotent	all-powerful	القادر (الله)
onus	burden; duty; obligation	عبء - مسئولية
ostensible	apparent; pretended	ظاهري - مزعوم
ostracize	to banish	يُنْبِذ - يُنفى
panacea	a remedy for all ills	دواء لكل الأمراض
paradox	a self -contradictory statement	عبارة متناقضة
paraphrase	to restate the meaning of a passage in other words	يعيد الصياغة باستخدام ألفاظ أخرى
peccadillo	a petty fault	زلة - عثرة - هفوة
pecuniary	pertaining to money	مالي
pedant	one who shows off his learning or who overrates his knowledge	متحلق
pensive	sadly thoughtful	كئيب - مستغرق في الحزن
peremptory	positive in expressing an opinion	حاسم - قاطع
pertinacious	clinging doggedly to an opinion or purpose	عنيد
peruse	to read carefully	يقرأ - يدرس - يتمعن في ..
perverse	able to do wrong things willfully	فاسد-منحرف
petrify	to paralyze with horror	يشل من الخوف
platitude	a dull and commonplace remark	ملاحظة تافهة
plebeian	pertaining to the common people	عامي - مبتذل
ponderous	very heavy; clumsy; dull	أخرق - ثقيل - ممل

TOEFL (PBT – CBT – iBT)

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
precarious	uncertain or risky	محفوف بالمخاطر
predilection	preference for	ميل - ولم - نزوع
prelude	an introduction, a preliminary step	استهلال
prerogative	a privilege or power attaching to a position	تفوق - امتياز
prestige	esteem	احترام - اعتبار - مقام
prognosticate	to forecast	يتكهن - يتنبأ
proletariat	the wage-earning class	الطبقة الكادحة
promontory	a cliff	جرف - منحدر صخري شاهق
promulgate	to publish or proclaim	يذيع - يعلن - ينشر
provisional	temporary	مؤقت - شرطي
proximity	nearness	قراية
pseudonym	a false name assumed by a writer	اسم مستعار لكاتب
punitive	concerned with punishment	عقابي - تأديبي
quash	to crush; to render void	يبطل - يسحق - يقمع
querulous	given to complain	كثير الشكوى
quixotic	extravagantly romantic or idealistic	رومانسي
raconteur	a skilled storyteller	بارع في سرد القصص
radical	one who advocates basic changes	متطرف
ramification	a branching; sub-division	تشعب - شعبة - غصن
raze	to tear down completely	يقطع - يمحو
recapitulate	to restate in a brief	يلخص - يختصر
reciprocal	mutual	تبادلي - متبادل
recumbent	lying down; leaning back	متكى - مضطجع
redoubtable	commanding fear or respect	مروع - مهيب
refute	to prove incorrect or false	يفند - يدحض
reiterate	repeat (several times)	يكرر
remunerative	profitable	مربح - مكافئ
reprisal	injury inflicted in turn for one received	أخذ بالثأر - انتقام
resilient	elastic; light-hearted	مرن - رجوع

TOEFL (PBT – CBT – iBT)

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
reverberate	to echo	يرجع الصدى
rue	to be sorry for	يأسف - يندم
sacrosanct	very holy	مقدس
sagacious	wise; shrewd	حصيف - ذكي
sally	to rush forth suddenly	نشاط مفاجئ - انطلاقة
sanctimonious	pretending to be religious	متظاهر بالتقوى
sanguinary	bloody	دموي - سفاح
sanguine	of a hopeful disposition	أحمر قان - دموي
sartorial	pertaining to a tailor	خاص بالخياط
scintilla	a particle	مقدار ضئيل - ذرة
scourge	to punish severely	يعاقب بقسوة - يعذب
scrutinize	to examine carefully	يدقق - يتفحص
simper	to smile in a silly manner	يتكلف الابتسام
sleazy	flimsy and cheap	مهلهل ورخيص
slovenly	untidy	مهمل
soporific	tending to induce sleep	منوم
sordid	mean and base	خسيس - دنئ - قذر
sovereign	supreme excellence	سيد - عاقل
spurn	to reject with contempt	يرفض باحتقار
stoic	indifferent	غير مبال - غير مكترث
stringent	strict; compelling	شديد - صارم
stupendous	huge	ضخم - عجيب - مذهل
succulent	juicy	كثير العصارة
tangible	real; actual	حقيقي - واقعي
tantamount	equivalent	مساو - معادل
taunt	to reproach with contempt	يؤنب بسخرية
teeming	in abundance; fertile	وافر - خصب
temerity	unwise or reckless boldness	تهود - طيش
temporal	worldly, as opposed to spiritual	دنيوي - مؤقت
tenet	a principle of belief held as true	عقيدة - معتقد
tenuous	slender; not substantial	رقيق - غير كثيف
tranquil	calm; peaceful	ساكن - هادئ

TOEFL (PBT – CBT – iBT)

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
transgress	to break a law or command	ينتهك القانون – يأنثم
tremulous	trembling	مرتجف – مرتعد – مرتعش
trivial	of little importance	تافه – عادي
truculent	cruel, fierce; harsh	قاس – لاذع – ضار
untenable	incapable of being defended	متعذر الدفاع عنه
vanquish	to subdue or conquer	يقهر – يغلب
vaunt	to boast	يتبجح – يفتخر
veneer	a superficial appearance	مظهر خادع
venerable	deserving respect or reverence	مهيّب – موقر
vernal	pertaining to spring	ربيعي – نضري
versatile	able to do many things skillfully	متعدد المواهب
vicarious	taking the place of another	بديل – نائب
vicissitude	a change from a condition to another	تقلب – تغير
virago	a scolding or ill-tempered woman	امراة سليطة
vituperate	to scold or blame loudly	يذم – يقدح – يوبخ
waive	to give up	يتخلى عن – يؤجل النظر في ..
whim	a sudden notion or passing fancy	نزوة – هوى
writhe	to twist about	يتلوى
zealous	full of enthusiasm	حماسي – متحمس
zenith	the highest point	أوج – ذروة

*** *** ***

- 9- This is not the complete book; it's
a- a jeopardized version b- an expelled version
c- an abridged version d- a rejected version
- 10- The men were left on a desert island.
a- mislaid b- limited
c- marooned d- squandered
- 11- We're having inclement weather.
a- dry and hot b- sunny and very hot
c- mild and enjoyable d- stormy
- 12- Their house is beyond the park.
a- this side of b- the other side of
c- in d- outside
- 13- I hardly recognized Adel, he'd grown a
a- beard b- strange and ugly
c- heavy dark hair d- chin
- 14- Samy holds his trousers up by wearing a belt around his..
a- head and neck b- arm and hand
c- waist d- belly
- 15- Samera came across an important letter yesterday while clearing the desk.
a- mentioned in her talk b- read carefully
c- discovered d- walked away with
- 16- Although I like steak rare, I don't like it ; I want it to be cooked.
a- raw b- overcooked
c- thick and juicy d- seasoned
- 17- The two companies decided to merge.
a- go out of business b- competed
c- combine into one d- take inventory
- 18- Please articulate; I can't understand you.
a- pronounce distinctly b- speak louder
c- speak more slowly d- use bad vocabulary
- 19- I don't believe in but I saw something very strange in the old house on the hill last night.
a- fairy tales b- gohsts

- c- strangers and foreigners d- dwarfs
- 20- I my jacket on a nail.
a- solid b- stained c- scuttled d- ripped
- 21- Who raised that child ?
a- took up b- brought up
c- got up d- made up
- 22- His ideas about democracy are considered
a- heresy b- hearsay
c- heritage d- hereafter
- 23- Do you get along with Adel ?
a- Dou you live with Adel ?
b- Are you friendly with Adel ?
c- Are you angry with Adel ?
d- Do you go places with Adel
- 24- I bought an anthology of his poems.
a- a collection b- a new edition
c- a secondhand copy d- a recording
- 25- Kamal is very fastidious.
a- impatient b- careless
c- clumsy and ugly d- rapid
- 26- He is 85 years old but his comments are the most lucid
I've ever heard.
a- intelligible b- talkative
c- lazy d- bad
- 27- That foreign man is staring at her.
a- smiling b- looking
c- laughing d- shouting
- 28- I'd like you to look over this important report about our
new project.
a- denounce b- examine
c- correct d- append
- 29- Have you seen the new edifice in Al-Ahram Street.
a- institute b- building
c- department store d- theater

Solution Key :

ملاحظة :

فيما يلي ستجد الإجابات الصحيحة للتمرين السابق مع شرح لبعض الكلمات والعبارات التي وردت بالجمل لتوضيح ما قد يصعب من معان :

Correct answer	Arabic meaning & explanation (if needed)
1- made up	يصادق مرة أخرى (بعد فترة خصام مثلاً)
2- prose	نثر (اختيرت الكلمة هنا لتضادها مع كلمة "شعر" poetry)
3- picturesque	فتان – رائع – شبيه بصورة رائعة
4- linger	يتلكأ – يتواكئ – يتكاسل
5- put off	تأجل عن مواعده
6- dull	كئيب – محزن
7- ostracized	منبوذ – منفي بدون محاكمة
8- choir	جماعة منشدین – جماعة مغنين
9- an abridged version	نسخة مختصرة من كتاب
10- marooned	متروك في مكان منعزل
11- stormy	عاصف
12- the other side of	على الجانب الآخر من
13- beard	لحية (ولا تستخدم كلمة ذفن في هذه الحالة وهي chin)
14- waist	الوسط (في جسم الإنسان)
15- discovered	اكتشف
16- raw	(طعام) نيئ
17- combine into one	يندمج (فتصبحا شركة واحدة)
18- pronounce distinctly	يلفظ بوضوح
19- ghosts	أشباح
20- ripped	يشق – يمزق (المسمار مزق الجاكت)
21- brought up	يربي (طفل)
22- heresy	بدعة – هرطقة (لاحظ أن hearsay تعني إشاعة)
23- Are you friendly with Adel ?	هل أنت صديق عادل ؟
24- a collection	مجموعة (مقتطفات أدبية)
25- impatient	قليل الصبر – قليل الاحتمال
26- intelligible	مفهوم – واضح
27- looking	ينظر – (ولكن كلمة staring تعني يحملق أيضاً)
28- examine	يفحص – يدرس
29- edifice = building	صرح – مبنى ضخم

Correct answer	Arabic meaning & explanation (if needed)
30- chat = talk	محادثة – حديث
31- dilemma	مأزق – ورطة
32- nap	سنة من النوم – النوم لفترة قصيرة
33- applauded	يصفق – يستحسن – يطري
34- obscure	غامض – مبهم – غير واضح
35- pseudonym	اسم مستعار لكاتب
36- rent = hire	يستأجر
37- stack = pile	كومة
38- sell	يبيع – (لاحظ أن البديل هنا ليس بنفس المعنى وذلك لأن التعبير get rid of معناه: يتخلص من ، وبالطبع لا يمكن التخلص من الكرسي القديم إلا ببيعه، فبقية الخيارات غير مناسبة.
39- poultry farm	مزرعة دواجن – لاحظ أن الاختيار الأول aviary معناه : قفص طيور
40- bleary	متعب جداً (بعد العمل المستمر طوال اليوم)

*** **

➔ Exercise 2 :

Choose the words that best replace the underlined words:

التمرين رقم 2 :

اختر الكلمات التي يمكن أن تحل محل الكلمات التي تحتها خط :

- 1- The poor man was afflicted with debts.
 (A) consoled (B) agonized
 (C) buoyed (D) solaced
- 2- America is an affluent nation.
 (A) abject (B) impoverished
 (C) acquisitive (D) wealthy
- 3- The lad affronted his mother by his bad words.
 (A) impressed (B) offended
 (C) delighted (D) gladdened
- 4- All he desired was to aggrandize his estate.
 (A) expand (B) diminish
 (C) dwindle (D) swindle
- 5- Grief aggravated her illness.
 (A) appeased (B) tranquilized
 (C) extenuated (D) intensified
- 6- The ill-intentioned aggregation was dispersed by the police.
 (A) gathering (B) disintegration
 (C) solo (D) constituent
- 7- The new teacher stood aghast at the students' lack of discipline.
 (A) acceptant (B) tolerant
 (C) lenient (D) horrified
- 8- One needs an agile mind to solve the puzzles.
 (A) lively (B) sluggish
 (C) lethargic (D) inert
- 9- The mind of man is agitated by various emotions.
 (A) lulled (B) quieted
 (C) soothed (D) provoked

- 10- Little animosity exists between classes in our society.
(A) friendship (B) amity
(C) goodwill (D) enmity
- 11- Matter cannot be annihilated.
(A) renewed (B) invigorated
(C) destroyed (D) fortified
- 12- The contract was annulled.
(A) renewed (B) announced
(C) annunciated (D) abrogated
- 13- Time is an anodyne of grief.
(A) soothing agent (B) irritant
(C) stimulant (D) energizer
- 14- Scientists often make anomalous findings.
(A) logic (B) abnormal
(C) customary (D) natural
- 15- Writing an anonymous letter is an irresponsible deed.
(A) identified (B) unnamed
(C) anointed (D) black-mailing
- 16- The two royal families are antagonistic.
(A) hostile (B) friendly
(C) amiable (D) auspicious
- 17- An anthology of sacred music was recently published.
(A) prose (B) essay
(C) dissertation (D) collection
- 18- All the children were amused by the clown's antics.
(A) songs (B) laughter
(C) pranks (D) griefs
- 19- Sometimes, things get into disarray.
(A) order (B) disorder (C) diminution (D) dinosaur
- 20- A strong blizzard is expected this week.
(A) hail (B) snowstorm
(C) tornado (D) frost

- 21- The prospective promotion has bloated his ego to an alarming degree.
(A) blighted (B) swelled up
(C) blinked (D) reduced
- 22- A blockade was enforced as soon as an accident took place.
(A) bane (B) bandage
(C) barricade (D) banister
- 23- His involvement in the corruption has become a blot on his character.
(A) blow (B) blush
(C) stain (D) blister
- 24- The cop holding a bludgeon was walking down the street.
(A) cudgel, club (B) stick
(C) helmet (D) whistle
- 25- The grocer bluffed the robber with an unloaded gun.
(A) deceived (B) killed
(C) bled (D) blemished
- 26- To avoid making social blunders, you have to be familiar with norms and mores.
(A) boors (B) bums (C) bulwarks (D) errors
- 27- The big car requires an exorbitant quantity of gas.
(A) rational (B) reasonable
(C) small (D) excessive
- 28- Those two countries are often on the brink of war.
(A) verge (B) fledge
(C) field (D) fiasco
- 29- The new novel enjoys a brisk sale.
(A) lively (B) torpid (C) sluggish (D) hoary
- 30- She bristled up at the remark.
(A) got angry (B) felt pleased
(C) became blithe (D) grew jovial

- 31- Mr. Yasser has a brittle temper.
(A) easy-going (B) happy-go-lucky
(C) merry-making (D) easily angered
- 32- They had a broil over who was at fault.
(A) brawl (B) brink
(C) brim (D) bridal
- 33- The widow never ceased to brood over her lost husband.
(A) sit on to hatch (B) dwell on in thought
(C) stand by to await (D) run to meet
- 34- A great man often cannot brook a rival.
(A) tolerate (B) defeat (C) hurt (D) conquer
- 35- Carelessness in driving often results in disastrous accidents.
(A) providential (B) celestial
(C) dialectic (D) calamitous
- 36- He got an ugly bruise when he fell.
(A) leak (B) lease (C) bunch (D) injury
- 37- Don't be shocked if you are greeted with a brusque welcome.
(A) curt (B) warm
(C) enthusiastic (D) ardent
- 38- The students enjoyed his compact speech.
(A) pithy (B) slack (C) tenuous (D) loose
- 39- We should be compassionate toward the miserable.
(A) relentless (B) sympathetic
(C) adamant (D) inexorable
- 40- Health and hard work are often compatible.
(A) inconsistent (B) disagreeable
(C) harmonious (D) incongruous
- 41- The philanthropist looks upon all men as his compatriots.
(A) fellow countrymen (B) opponents
(C) foes (D) competitors

- 42- He writes with a compendious style.
(A) gaudy (B) verbose
(C) concise (D) complex
- 43- The boss found his assistant very competent.
(A) slow (B) shoddy
(C) shabby (D) able
- 44- Your story puts a different complexion on the matter.
(A) complexity (B) companion
(C) appearance (D) conformity
- 45- He was compliant and ready to conform to the pattern set by his parents.
(A) complacent (B) complaisant
(C) submissive (D) capable
- 46- In his dilemma, he knew no one to whom he could ask for advice.
(A) diagnosis (B) diatribe
(C) predicament (D) dialogue
- 47- Mr. Mussa is proud of being a dilettante.
(A) expert (B) artist (C) architect (D) connoisseur
- 48- Please dilute the acid before you use it.
(A) concentrate (B) enhance
(C) make thinner (D) dim
- 49- Civil war diminished that nation's strength.
(A) aggravated (B) decreased
(C) intensified (D) augmented
- 50- The funeral dirge stirred the mourners to tears
(A) scenario (B) musical lament
(C) carol (D) prologue

*** *** ***

Solution Key :

ملاحظة :

فيما يلي ستجد الإجابات الصحيحة للتمرين السابق مع شرح لبعض الكلمات والعبارات التي وردت بالجمل لتوضيح ما قد يصعب من معان :

Correct answer Arabic meaning & explanation (if needed)

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1- agonized | يتعذب - يبتلى - يتوجع |
| 2- wealthy | ثري - غني - موسر |
| 3- offended | يجرح مشاعر (فلان) |
| 4- expand | يوسع - يمدد |
| 5- intensified | قوى - شدد - كثف - زاد من حدة ... |
| 6- gathering | تجمع - مجموعة |
| 7- horrified | مذعور - مروءع |
| 8- lively | قوي - نشيط |
| 9- provoked | يستفز - يستحث |
| 10- enmity | خصومة - عداوة - عدا |
| 11- destroyed | يتلاشى - يفنى - يُمحى |
| 12- abrogated | ملغي - باطل |
| 13- soothing agent | عقار مسكن |
| 14- abnormal | غير عادي - غير طبيعي - غير مألوف |
| 15- unnamed | بدون اسم - بلا توقيع |
| 16- hostile | عدائي |
| 17- collection | مجموعة (anthology تعني مجموعة مقتطفات أدبية) |
| 18- pranks | مزاح - تهريج |
| 19- disorder | اضطراب - فوضى - شغب |
| 20- snowstorm | عاصفة ثلجية |
| 21- swelled up | زاده غروراً |
| 22- barricade | حصار - عقبة - حاجز |
| 23- stain | وصمة - لطخة - بقعة |
| 24- stick | عصا - هراوة - قضيب |
| 25- deceived | خدع - ضلل - غش |
| 26- errors | أخطاء فادحة |
| 27- excessive | زائد - مفرط |

Correct answer	Arabic meaning & explanation (if needed)
28- verge	حافة - حد - شفا
29- lively	ناشط - نشيط - قوي
30- got angry	غضب - شعر بغضب شديد
31- easily angered	سهل الاستثارة - سريع الغضب
32- brawl	شجار
33- dwell on in thought	يطيل التفكير في ...
34- tolerate	يتحمل - يتسامح مع ...
35- calamitous	مفجع - كارثي
36- injury	إصابة - جرح - خدش
37- curt	جاف - فظ - مقتضب
38- pithy	زاخر - قوي - مكتنز
39- sympathetic	عطوف - ودود
40- harmonious	متناسق - منسجم - متجانس
41- fellow countrymen	أهالي البلد الواحدة
42- concise	مختصر - موجز
43- able	بارع - قادر - كفؤ - ماهر
44- appearance	مظهر - هيئة - شكل خارجي
45- complaisant	كيس - لطيف - لين الجانب
46- predicament	مأزق - ورطة
47- artist	فنان
48- make thinner	يخفف - يخفف بماء أو سائل
49- decreased	قلل - أنقص
50- musical lament	لحن حزين - لحن جنازتي

*** **

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يعد اختبار التوفل مفتاحاً للدراسة في أكثر من ٥٠٠٠ جامعة ومعهد على مستوى العالم، ويحتاج مئات الآلاف كل عام إلى اجتيازه بنجاح، إما للسفر إلى دولة غربية للدراسة أو العمل، أو للتمكن من اللغة بهدف العيش لفترة طويلة في دولة تتحدث بالإنجليزية. ومن هنا جاءت أهمية هذا الاختبار الدولي بالنسبة لكثير من الناس.

وفي هذا الكتاب تناول المؤلف أنواع طرق اختبار التوفل، سواء بالقلم والورقة، أو باستخدام الحاسب الآلي، أو باستخدام الإنترنت، كما تناول أيضاً القراءة مع الفهم، وقواعد اللغة وتراكيبها، والمفردات والتي هي الأكثر استخداماً وشيوعاً في اختبارات التوفل.

كما يهدف الكتاب - عزيزي القارئ - إلى إعطاء الخبرة اللازمة لكي يخوض الدارس الاختبار بنجاح.. والله الموفق.

الناشر

- تخرج في جامعة عين شمس عام 1982 ويعمل في مجال الترجمة منذ تخرجه وحتى الآن .
- درس اللغة الإنجليزية في المملكة العربية السعودية وساعد في إعداد المناهج الدراسية .
- يتولى أعمال الترجمة التحريرية من وإلى اللغة الإنجليزية في كثير من المؤتمرات الدولية التي تعقد بالقاهرة وذلك بتكليف من الهيئات الدولية المختصة .
- عضو الجمعية الدولية للمترجمين العرب وعضو لجنة الخبراء .
- له عدة مؤلفات في مجالي تعليم اللغة الإنجليزية والترجمة .



أكرم مؤمن

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